



Year 1 Report, Volume II:

APPENDICES 1-9

**Preliminary evidence to inform assessment &
evaluation of Colorado's school finance and
funding system**

Last updated June 30, 2018



APPENDIX 1: Preliminary evidence to inform assessment and evaluation of Principle 1

**Principle 1: Align School Finance and Funding to
Contemporary Educational Systems, Goals, Objectives, and
Contexts**

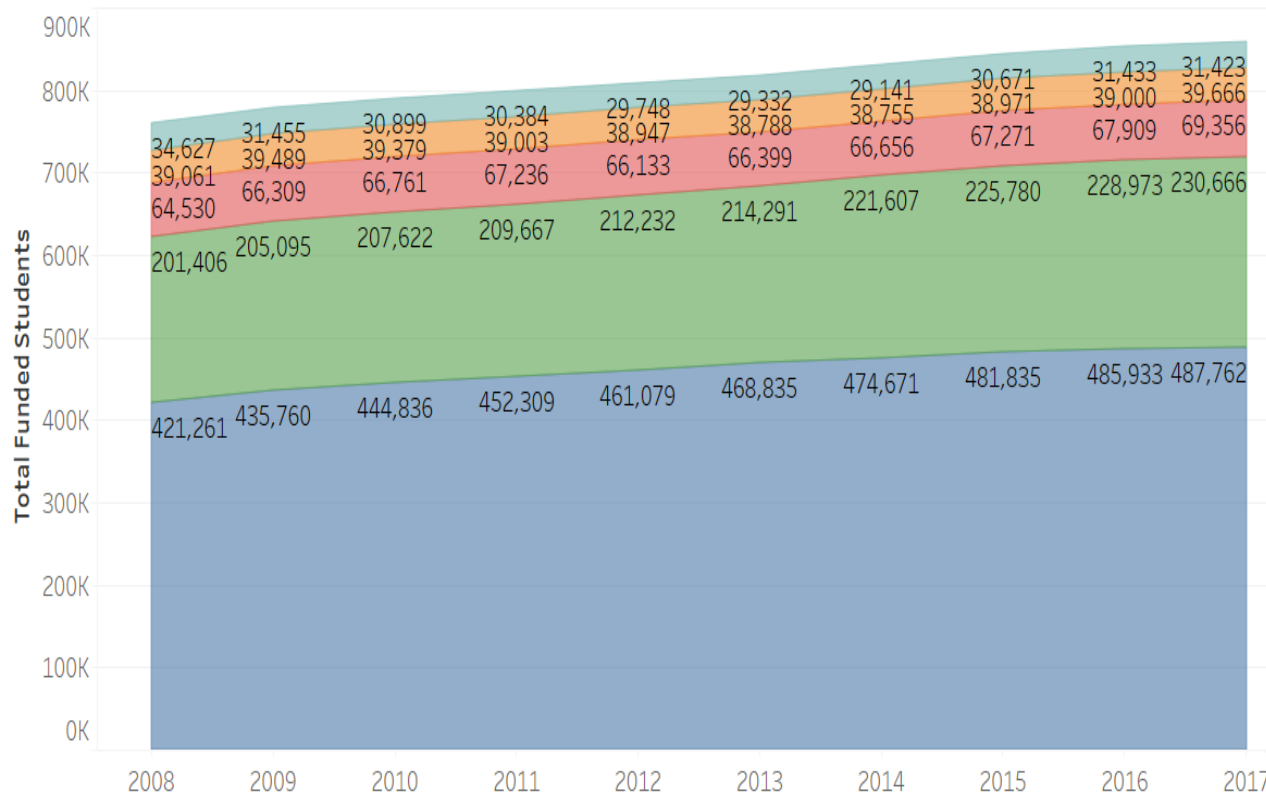
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Appendix 1.0a: 20-Year Trend in Student Membership (Enrollment), 1997-1998 to 2017-2018

	Pupil Count October 1997	Pupil Count October 2007	Pupil Count October 2017
Prekindergarten	12,520	25,872	33,048
Kindergarten	50,707	61,576	63,574
Grade 1	54,565	63,352	64,967
Grade 2	52,947	62,076	65,616
Grade 3	52,377	60,410	67,991
Grade 4	52,524	59,450	69,784
Grade 5	53,400	58,220	69,821
Grade 6	52,942	58,233	69,319
Grade 7	52,486	58,382	67,892
Grade 8	52,269	58,414	67,842
Grade 9	55,219	63,357	69,972
Grade 10	49,058	60,725	67,089
Grade 11	44,244	56,788	65,070
Grade 12	37,179	55,356	68,059
Other	1,330	428	236
Total	673,767	802,639	910,280

- Enrollment in Colorado public schools increased by 35 percent since the 1997-1998 school year.
- The grade levels with the largest increases were Prekindergarten (164 percent) and grades 11 and 12 (47 percent and 83 percent, respectively).

Appendix 1.0b: Ten-year Trend in Funded Students by District Setting, 2008-2009 to 2017-2018



- Denver Metro category experienced a 15.8% increase in the number of funded pupils.
- Urban-Suburban category districts experienced a 14.5% increase.
- Outlying Town category districts experienced a 7.5% increase.
- Outlying City category districts experienced a 1.5% increase.
- Rural/Remote category districts experienced a 9.3% decrease.

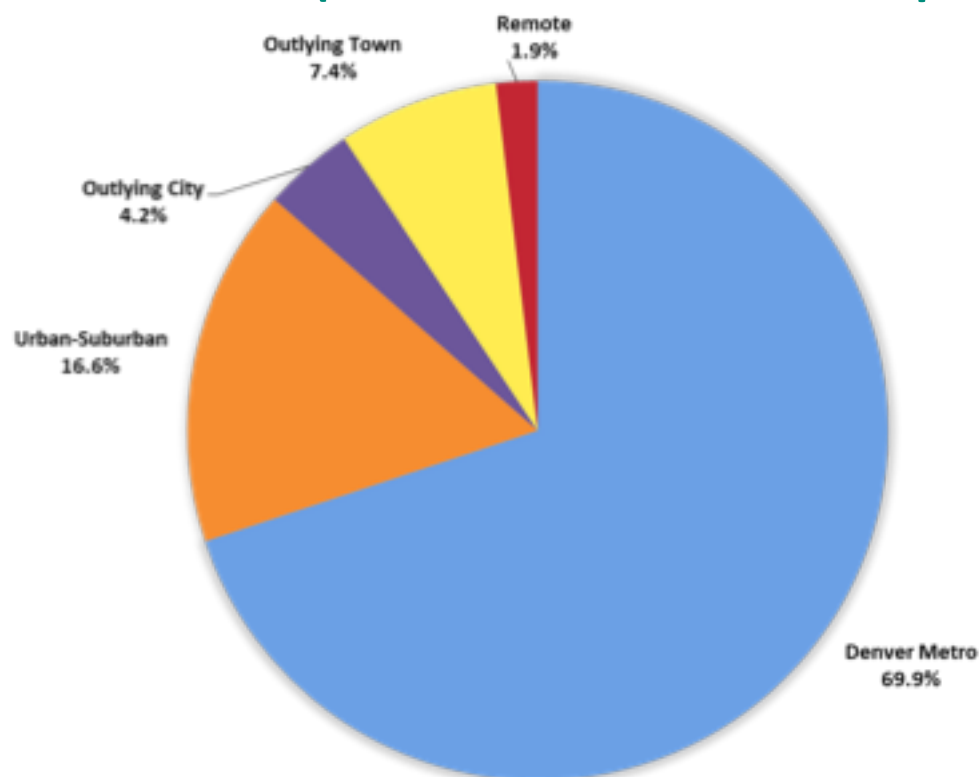
Appendix 1.1b: Free or Reduced Lunch Eligibility, 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 (also informs Principle 4)

Poverty Level	Data Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch	Number	289,404	319,428	336,443	348,930	358,899	367,784	369,760	376,078	381,103	379,387
	Percent	35.4%	38.4%	39.9%	40.9%	41.6%	41.9%	41.6%	41.8%	42.1%	41.7%
Eligible for Free Lunch	Number	231,232	258,899	279,275	288,568	NA	304,962	305,342	309,995	312,824	308,323
	Percent	28.3%	31.1%	33.1%	33.8%	34.4%	34.8%	34.3%	34.5%	34.6%	33.9%
Eligible for Reduced Price Lunch	Number	58,172	60,529	57,168	60,362	61,732	62,822	64,418	66,083	68,305	71,064
	Percent	7.1%	7.3%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.4%	7.5%	7.8%

Appendix 1.1e: Colorado K-12 English Learners, 2008-2009 to 2015-2016 (also informs Principle 4)

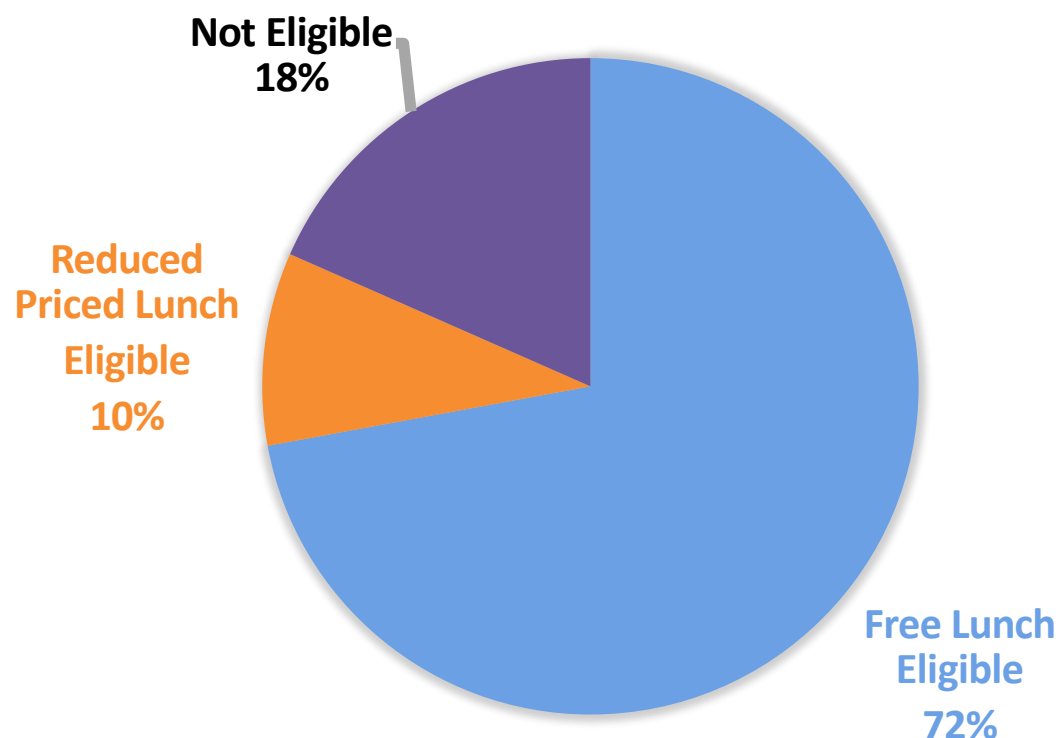
	NEP/LEP (Non-English Proficient/Limited English Proficient)	FEP M1 (Fluent English Proficient Monitor Year 1)	FEP M2 (Fluent English Proficient Monitor Year 2)	Total ELs (NEP, LEP, FEP M1/M2)	FEP Exited (Exited Program)	FELL (Former EL)
2008-2009	82,432	10,127	6,707	99,266	23,555	--
2009-2010	88,526	6,777	8,685	103,988	24,129	--
2010-2011	92,359	8,655	5,839	106,853	26,531	--
2011-2012	96,079	9,349	7,649	113,077	25,797	--
2012-2013	98,254	9,373	8,563	116,190	27,326	989
2013-2014	102,294	9,855	8,244	120,393	29,454	910
2014-2015	101,439	13,500	7,734	122,673	30,357	1,235
2015-2016	101,228	11,372	11,659	124,259	31,004	1,735

Appendix 1.1f: K-12 English Learners by District Setting, 2015-2016 (also informs Principle 4)



- Nearly 7 of 10 English learners are in Denver Metro category districts.
- Over 86 percent of English learners are in the state's Denver Metro and Urban-Suburban districts.

Appendix 1.1h: K-12 English Learners & Poverty Proxy, 2015-2016 (also informs Principle 4)



- More than 80 percent of English learners are eligible for the federal free- and reduced-price lunch program, a proxy measure for poverty.
- Free lunch eligibility is up to 130 percent of federal poverty guidelines; reduced-price lunch eligibility is up to 185 percent of federal poverty guidelines.

Appendix 1.1i: Special Education Enrollment, 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 (also informs Principle 4)

School Year	December 1 Count Membership	October 1 Membership	Percentage
2014-2015	91,236	889,006	10.26%
2015-2016	93,652	899,112	10.42%
2016-2017	96,563	905,019	10.67%
2017-2018	100,677	910,280	11.06%

- Students with disabilities increased as a percentage of total student enrollment between 2014-2015 and 2017-2018.
- This continues a trend of increasing numbers and percentage of students identified with disabilities.

Appendix 1.1i: Special Education Population by Disability, 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 (also informs Principle 4)

Disability	Total Students December 2014	Total Students December 2015	Total Students December 2016	Total Students December 2017	% Change 2014-2017
Intellectual Disability	2,636	2,563	2,543	2,596	-1.52%
Serious Emotional Disability	5,713	5,551	5,474	5,536	-3.10%
Specific Learning Disability	36,739	37,899	39,022	40,062	9.04%
Hearing Impairment, including Deafness	1,372	1,364	1,319	1,300	-5.25%
Visual Impairment, including Blindness	312	293	273	286	-8.33%
Physical Disability	6,696	2,989	0	0	
Autism Spectrum Disorders	5,774	6,525	7,111	7,805	35.17%
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	537	524	524	521	-2.98%
Speech or Language Impairment	18,206	17,513	17,422	17,807	-2.19%
Deaf-Blindness	21	27	26	21	0.00%
Multiple Disabilities	3,826	3,967	4,087	4,185	9.38%
Developmental Delay	6,451	7,857	8,992	9,994	54.92%
Orthopedic Impairment	209	359	443	437	109.09%
Other Health Impairment	3,749	7,134	10,203	11,129	196.85%
Total	92,241	94,565	97,439	101,679	10.23%

- The number and percentage of students with Specific Learning Disability, Autism Spectrum Disorders, Developmental Delays increased significantly over this four year period.
- Students with Orthopedic Impairment and Other Health Impairment more than doubled.

Appendix 1.2: Dynamic Colorado Educational Policy Context

- State and school district revenues impacted by statewide Constitutional Amendments – Gallagher Amendment (1982) and Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR - 1992).
 - Charter Schools Act of 1993; State Charter School Institute created in 2004.
 - Constitutional Amendment 23 (2000)
 - Annually increase Total Program Funding formula levels by the rate of inflation.
 - Earmark 0.33 percent of Colorado's income tax into the State Education Fund.
 - Innovation Schools Act of 2008.
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Appendix 1.2: Dynamic Colorado Educational Policy Context

- The Education Accountability Act of 2009 (Senate Bill 09-163).
- Educator effectiveness through Senate Bill 10-191 in 2010.
- Public School Financial Transparency Act of 2010 (House Bill 10-1036).
- Common Core State Standards adopted as part of Colorado Academic Standards in 2010; new science content standards adopted in 2018.
 - Assessments to measure impact on student learning towards desired standards adopted shortly thereafter.

Appendix 1.2: Dynamic Colorado Educational Policy Context

- Colorado Reading to Ensure Academic Development (READ) Act of 2012; repealed the Colorado Basic Literacy Act of 1997.
- Early Childhood At-Risk Enhancement Program (2013) expanded the Colorado Preschool Program (1992).
- English Language Proficiency Program of 2014 (House Bill 14-1298).
- Colorado Graduation Guidelines approved in 2015; Class of 2021 is the first class to graduate under these requirements.
- Little change in number of school districts since 1965, the same year that BOCES created.

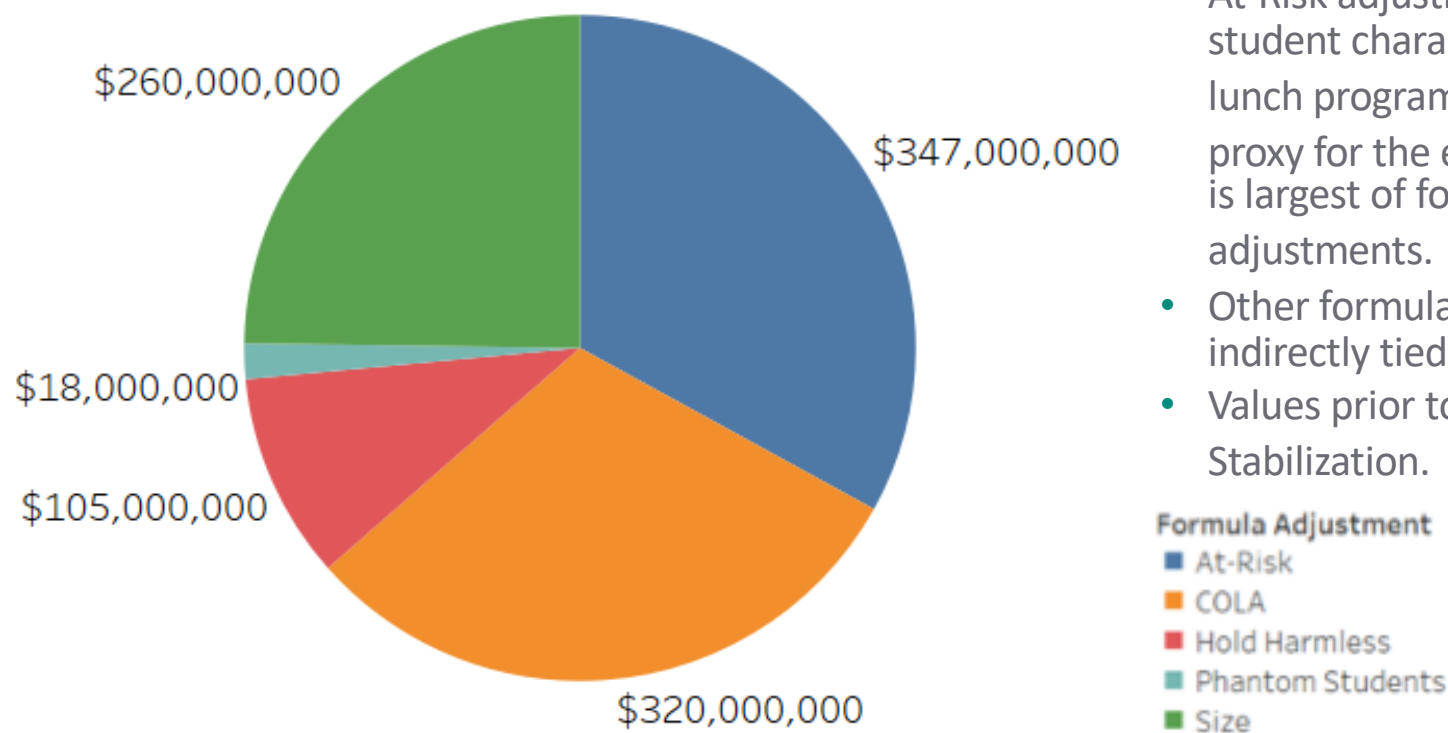


APPENDIX 2: Preliminary evidence to inform assessment and evaluation of Principle 2

**Principle 2: Center Allocations Based on Students
and Their Characteristics (not organizations/institutions)**

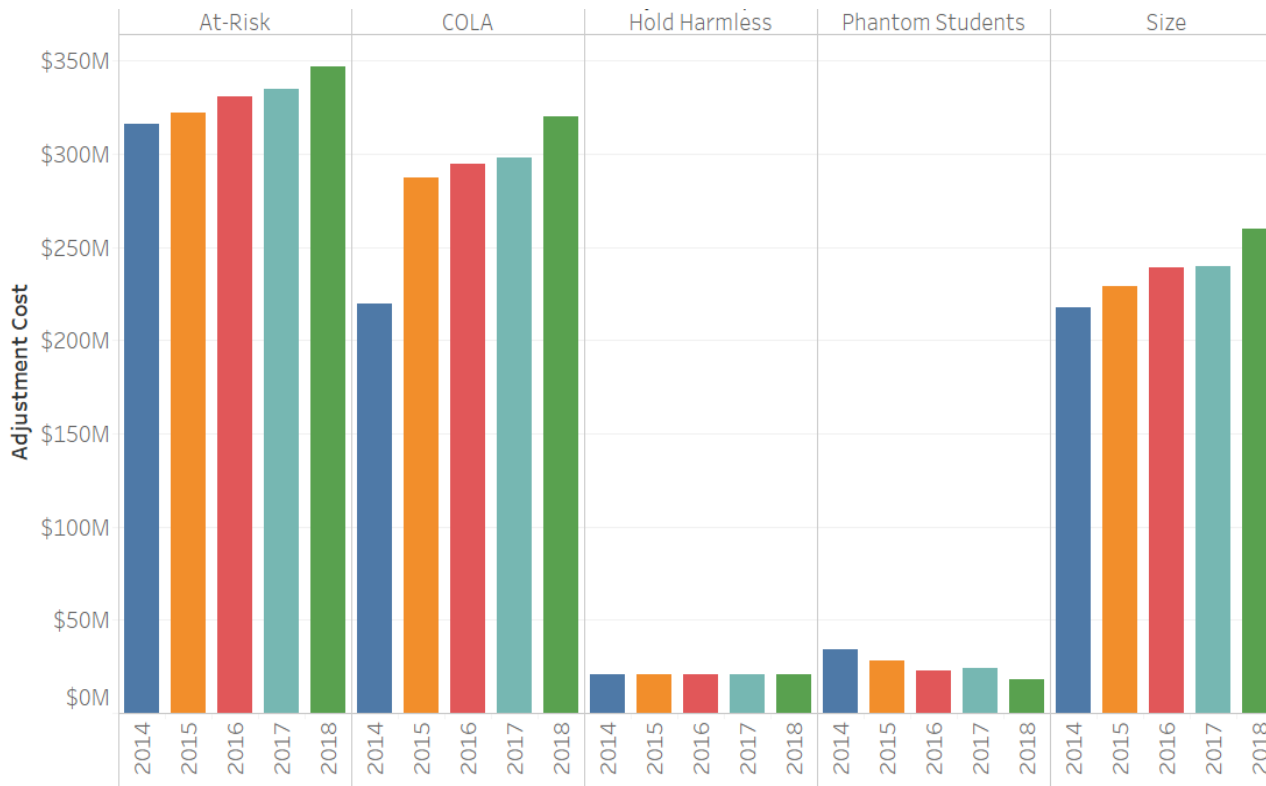
Last updated June 30, 2018

Appendix 2.0a: Total Program Funding Formula Adjustments, 2017-2018



- At-Risk adjustment using student characteristics of free-lunch program eligibility as a proxy for the effects of poverty is largest of formula adjustments.
- Other formula adjustments are indirectly tied to students.
- Values prior to Budget Stabilization.

Appendix 2.0b: Total Program Funding Formula Adjustments, 2013-2014 to 2017-2018



- At-Risk adjustment using student characteristics of free-lunch program eligibility as a proxy for the effects of poverty is largest of formula adjustments.
- Other formula adjustments are primarily based on school district characteristics and operations and are indirectly tied to students.



APPENDIX 3: Preliminary evidence to inform assessment and evaluation of Principle 3

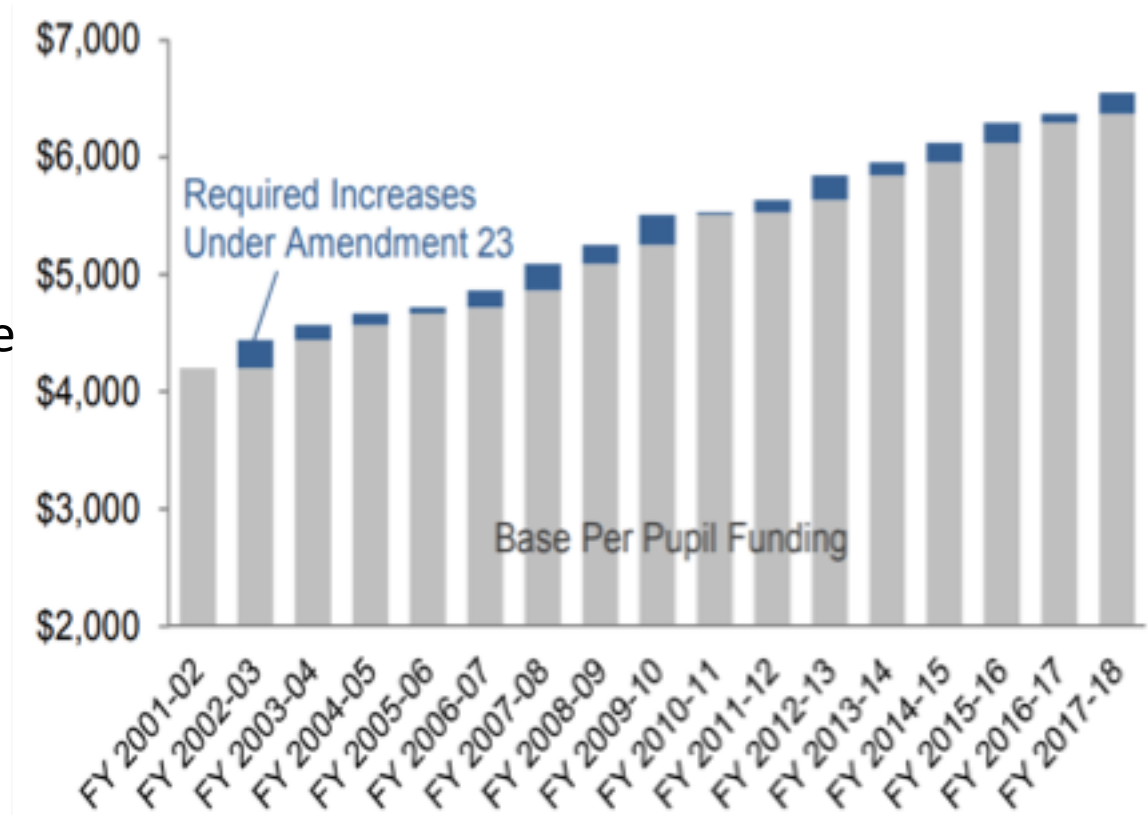
Principle 3: Provide Every Student Access to Quality Core Learning Opportunities

Last updated June 30, 2018

Appendix 3.0: Statewide Base Per-Pupil Funding, 2001-2002 to 2017-2018

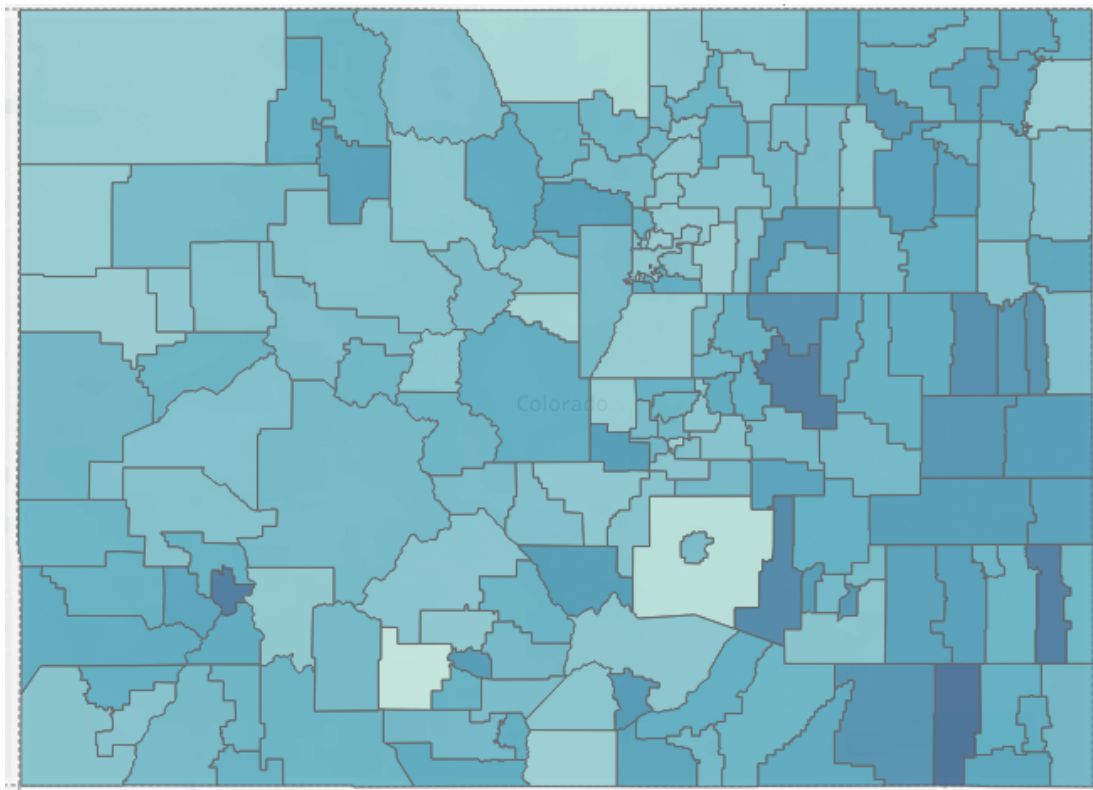
Base Per-Pupil Funding =
\$6,546.20 for 2017-18

- Adjusted by annual rate of inflation as required by Article IX, Section 17 (Amendment 23) beginning in 2010-11
- 2.8% for 2017-18



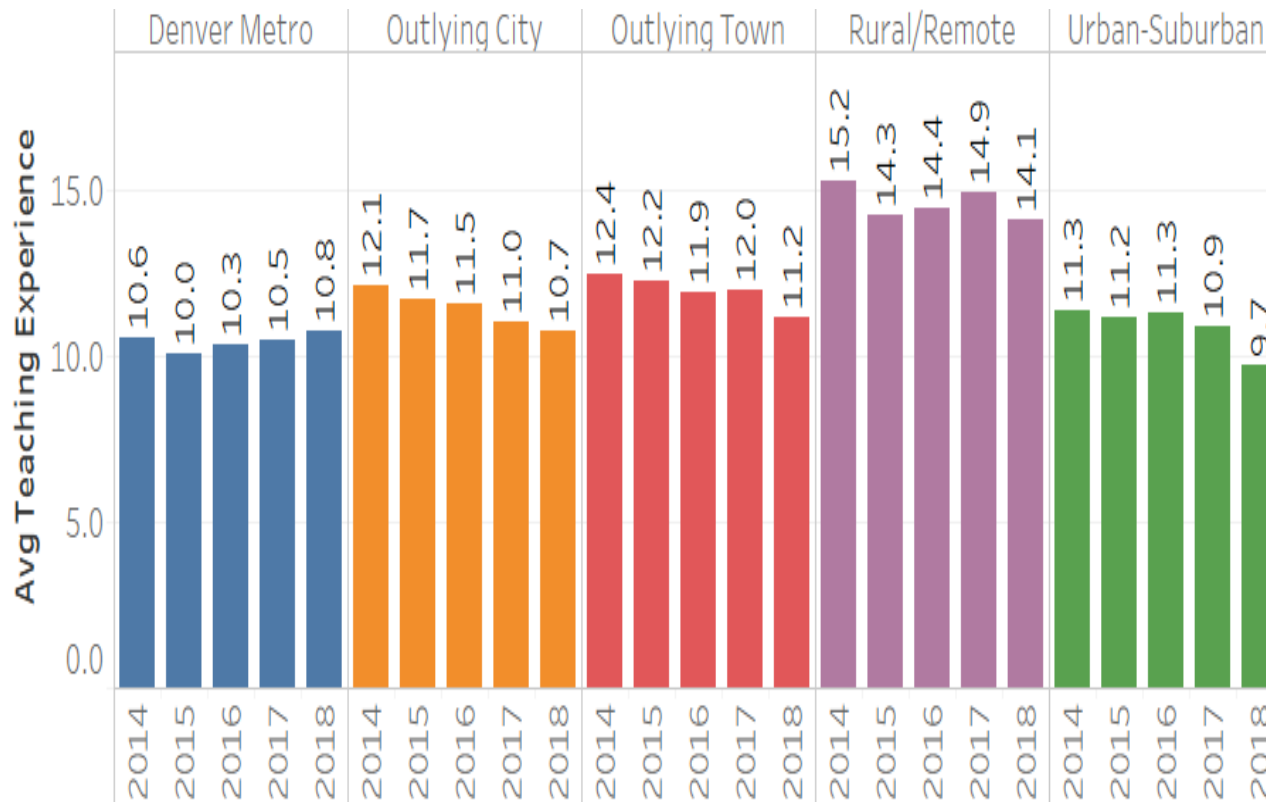
Source: Legislative Council Staff.

Appendix 3.1a: Statewide Average Years of Teaching Experience Across Colorado Districts, 2017-2018



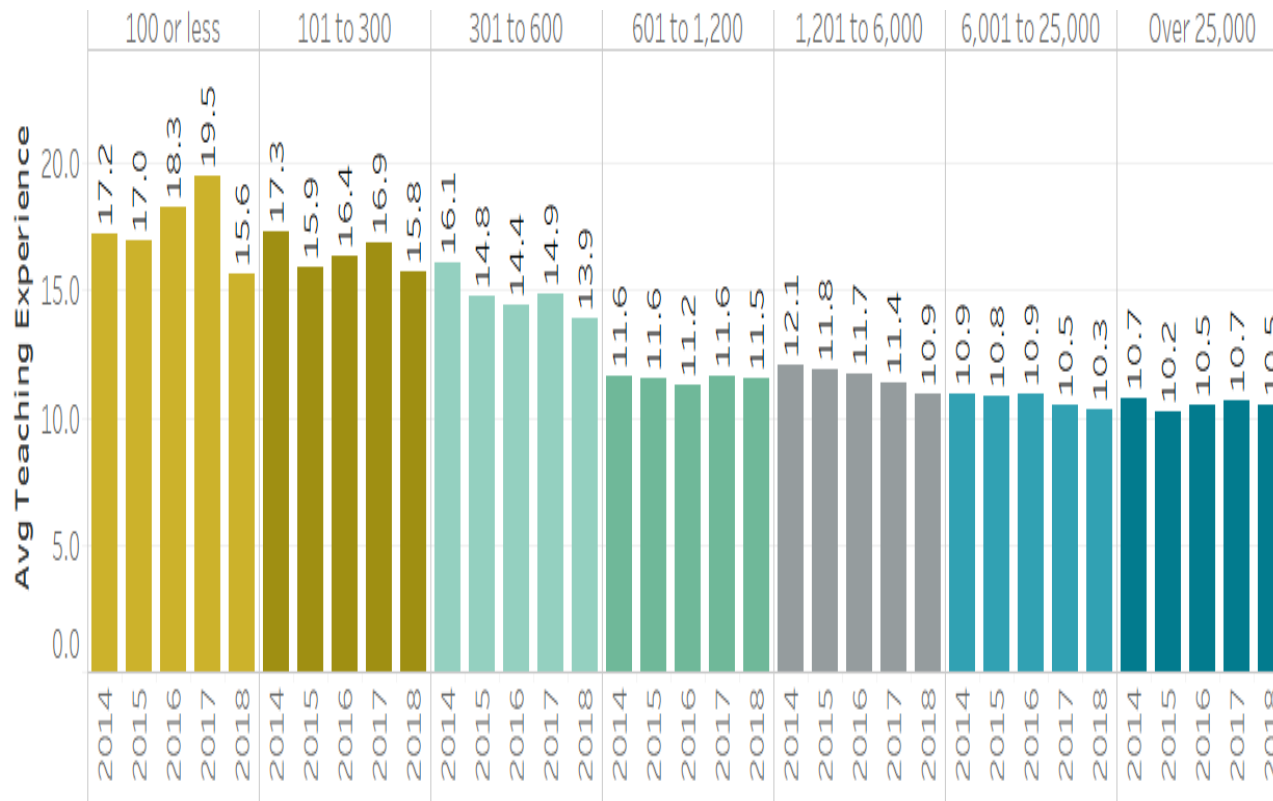
- Average years of teaching experience range from 0 years to over 28 years.

Appendix 3.1b: Average Years of Teaching Experience by District Setting, 2013-2014 to 2017-2018



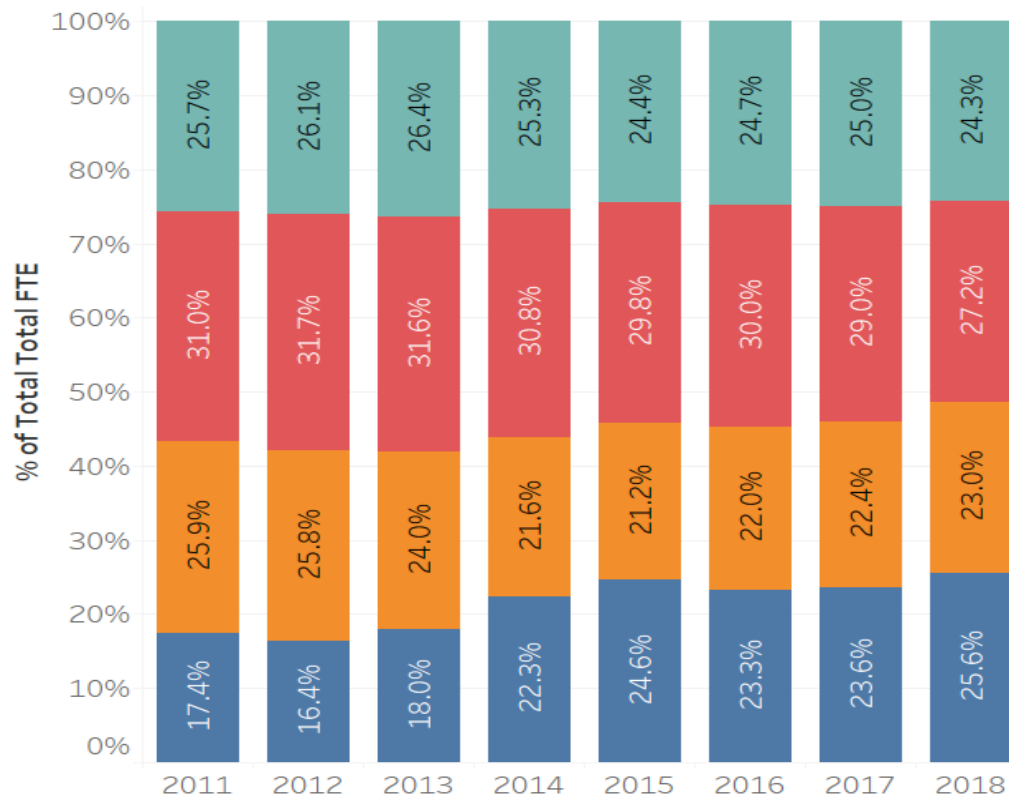
- Highest in those districts included in the Rural/Remote category and lowest in those districts included in the Urban-Suburban category.
- Slight decreasing trends in average years of experience across most district settings.

Appendix 3.1c: Average Years of Teaching Experience by District Size, 2013-2014 to 2017-2018



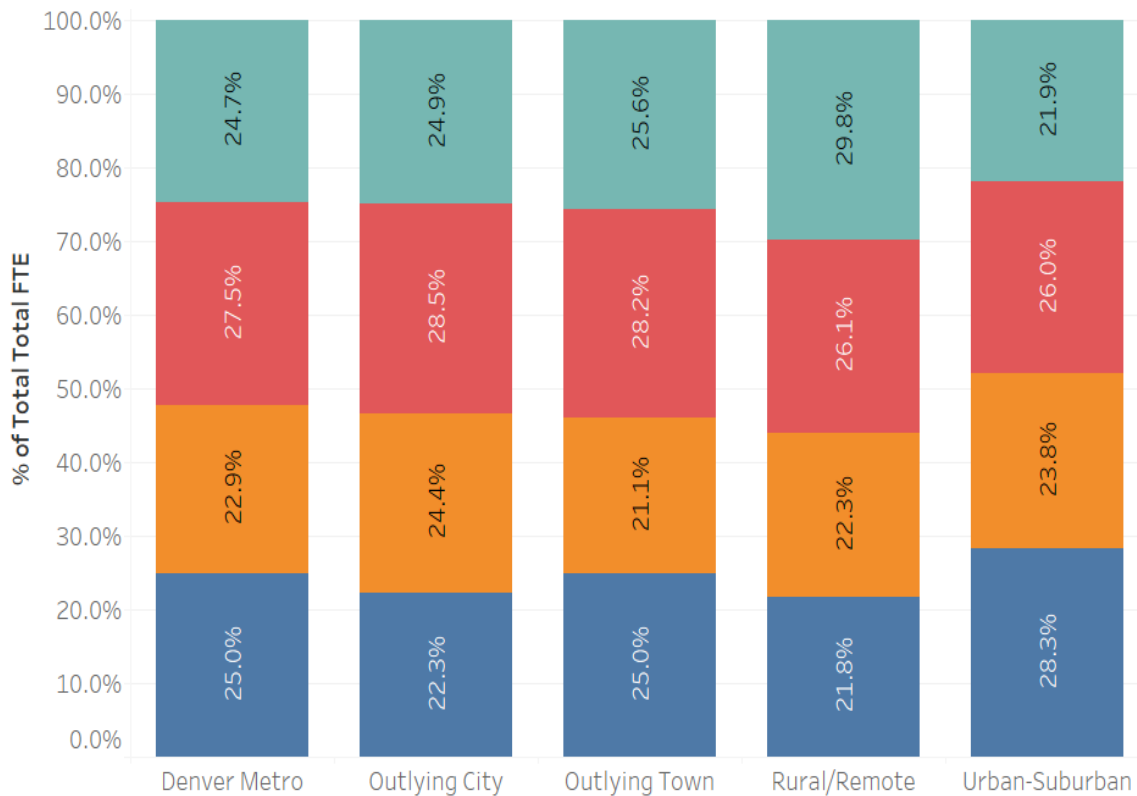
- Highest in those districts included in the 100 or Less category and lowest in those districts included in the Over 25,000 category.
- Research suggests that teacher effectiveness accelerates through 4 to 7 years of experience and continues to improve throughout the career at a lower rate of improvement.

Appendix 3.2a: Statewide Percentage of Teachers by Years of Experience Bands, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



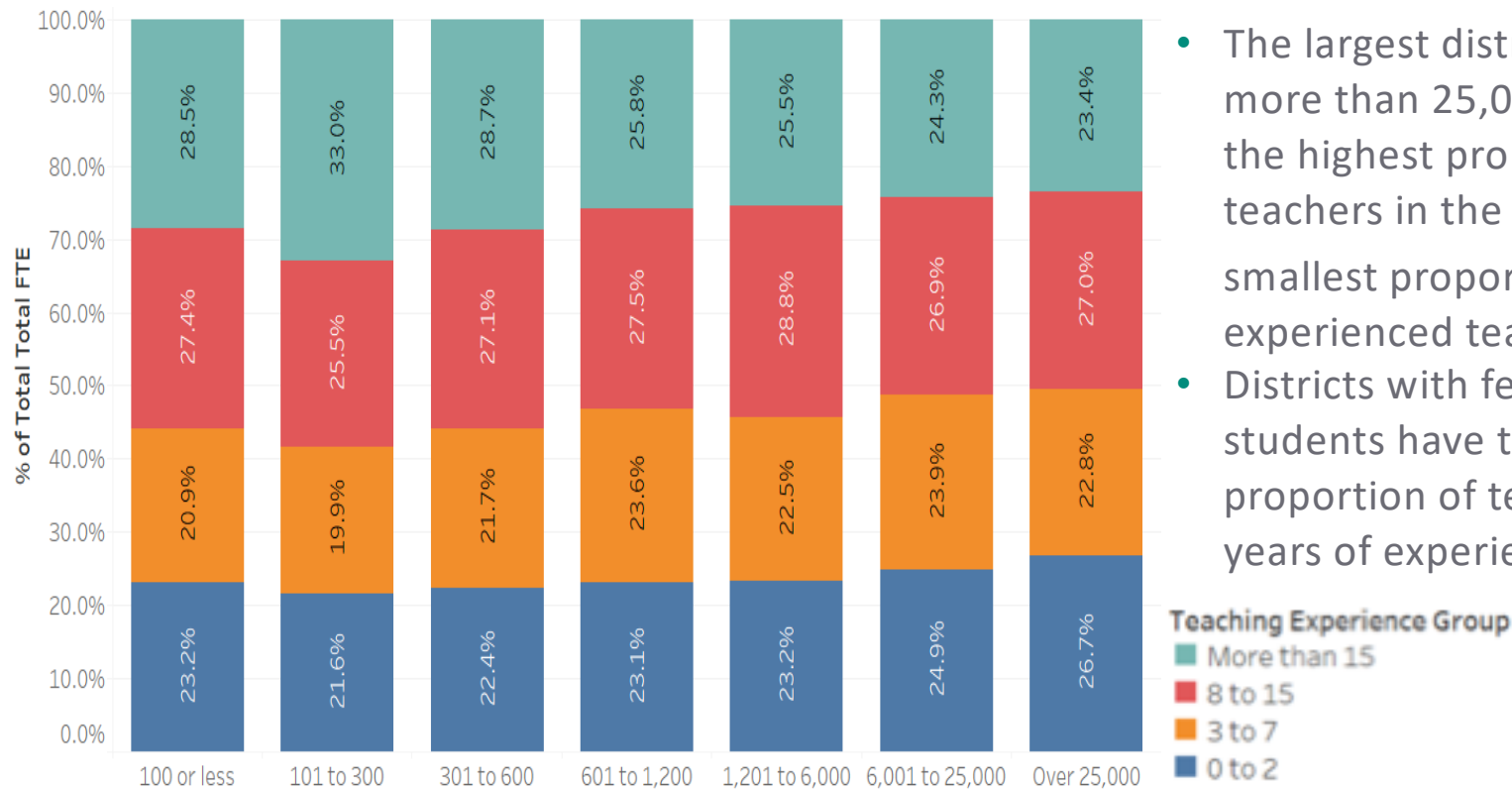
- One-quarter of all teachers in Colorado have less than three years of experience in Colorado schools.
 - The proportion of new teachers in the State's teaching force has increased from less than 1 in 5 to more than 1 in 4.
- Approximately 1 in 4 teachers has more than 15 years of experience.
 - This proportion has held fairly steady over the last eight years.

Appendix 3.2b: Percentage of Teachers by Years of Teaching Experience Category by District Setting, 2017-2018



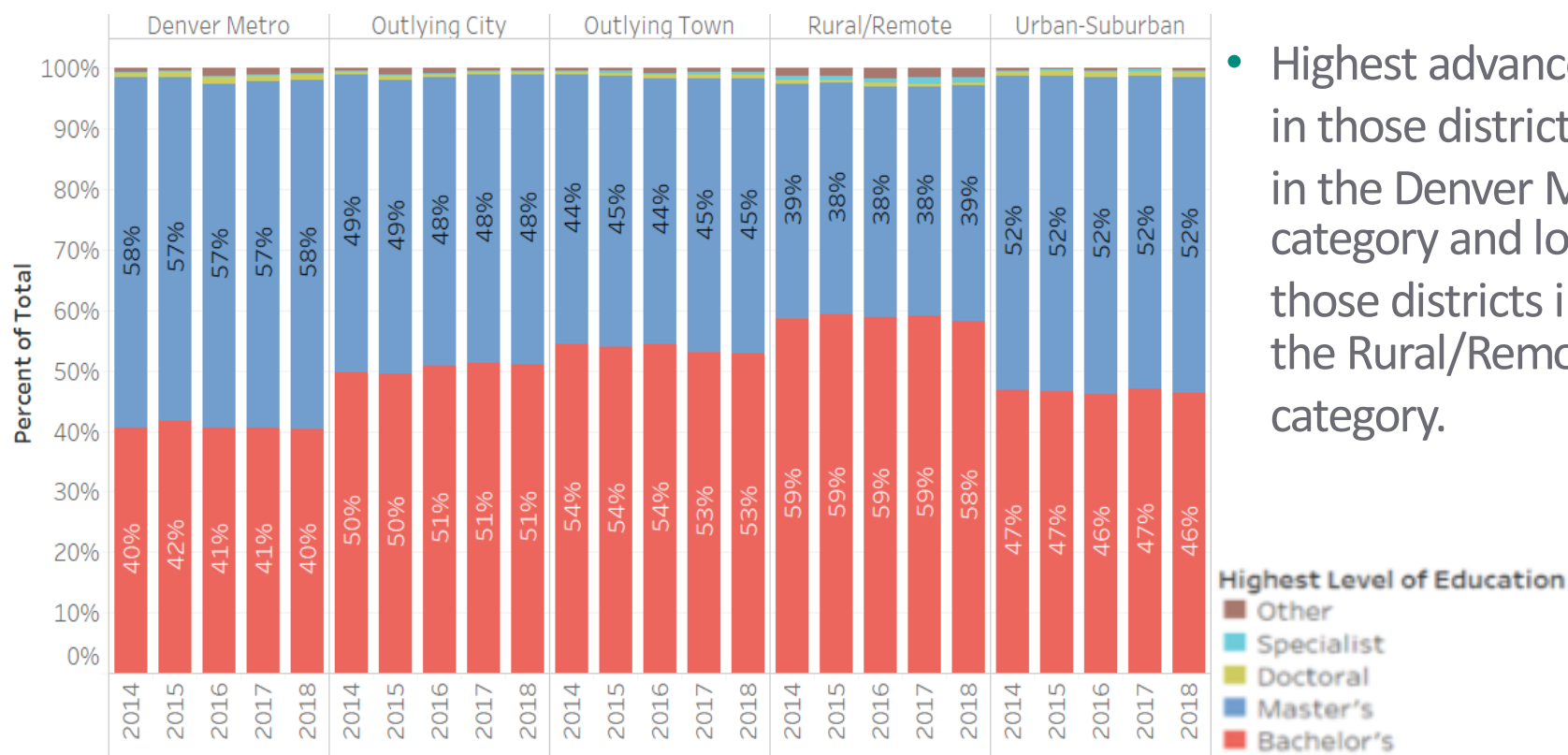
- Rural/Remote setting districts had the lowest proportion of new teachers in the state and the highest proportion of teachers with more than 15 years of experience.
- Urban-Suburban setting districts have the highest proportion of new teachers.

Appendix 3.2c: Percentage of Teachers by Years of Teaching Experience Category by District Size, 2017-2018



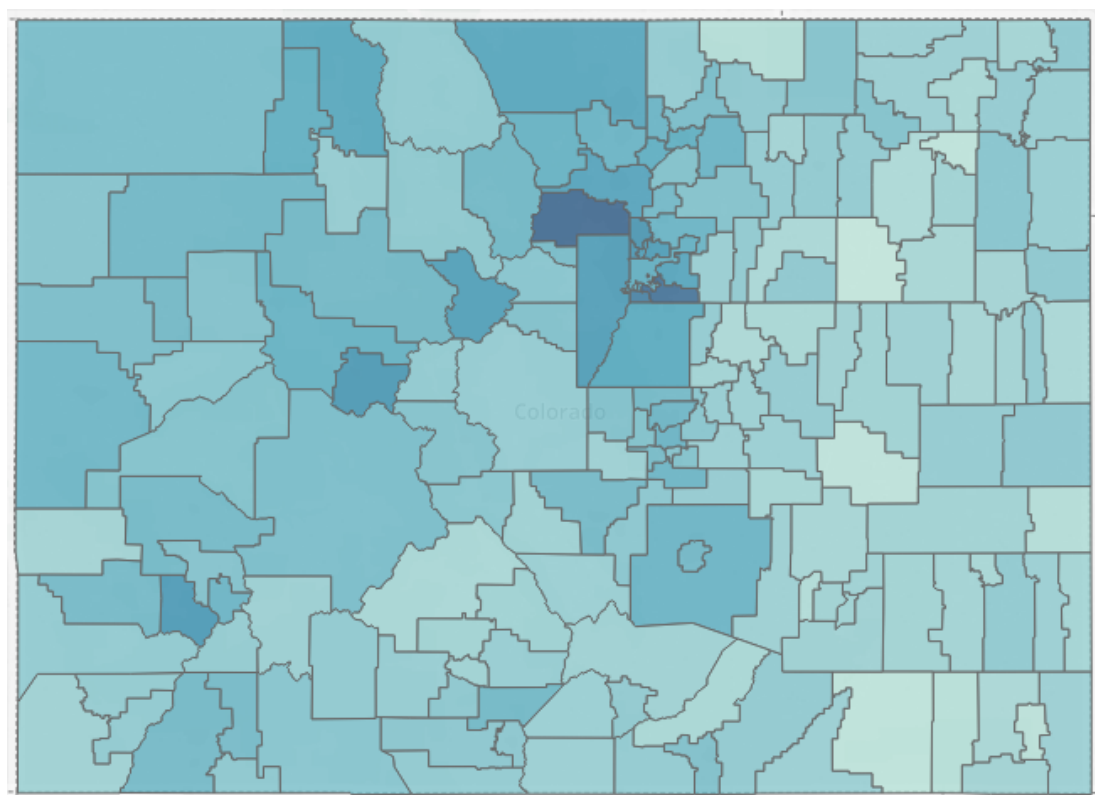
- The largest districts (those with more than 25,000 students) have the highest proportion of new teachers in the state and the smallest proportion of the most experienced teachers in the state.
- Districts with fewer than 600 students have the largest proportion of teachers with 15 years of experience or more.

Appendix 3.4b: Average Teachers' Education Levels by District Setting, 2013-2014 to 2017-2018



- Highest advanced degrees in those districts included in the Denver Metro category and lowest in those districts included in the Rural/Remote category.

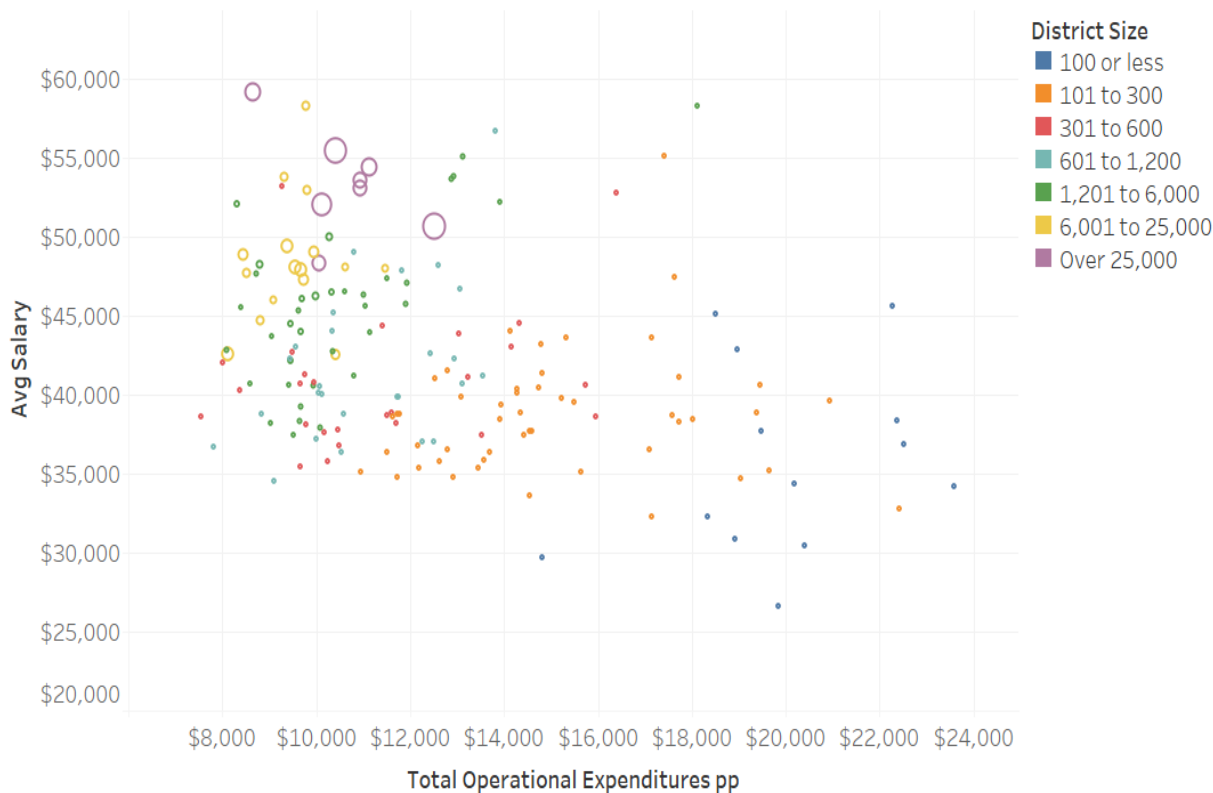
Appendix 3.5a: Average Teacher Salaries Across Colorado Districts, 2017-2018



- The average teacher salaries across Colorado districts range from \$29,356 (in the lightest green) to \$75,200 (in the darkest teal).
- Higher average salaries in Colorado's Front Range, though not exclusively.

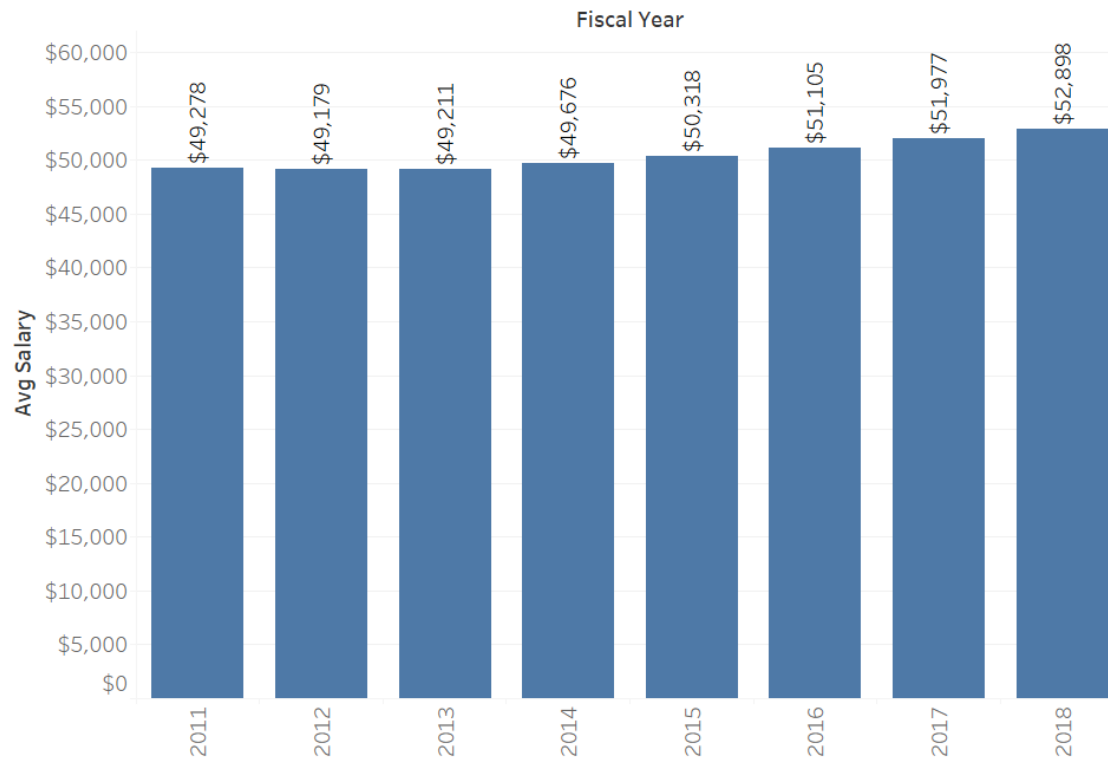


Appendix 3.5a1: Average Teacher Salaries by Districts Operational Expenditures Per Pupil, 2016-2017



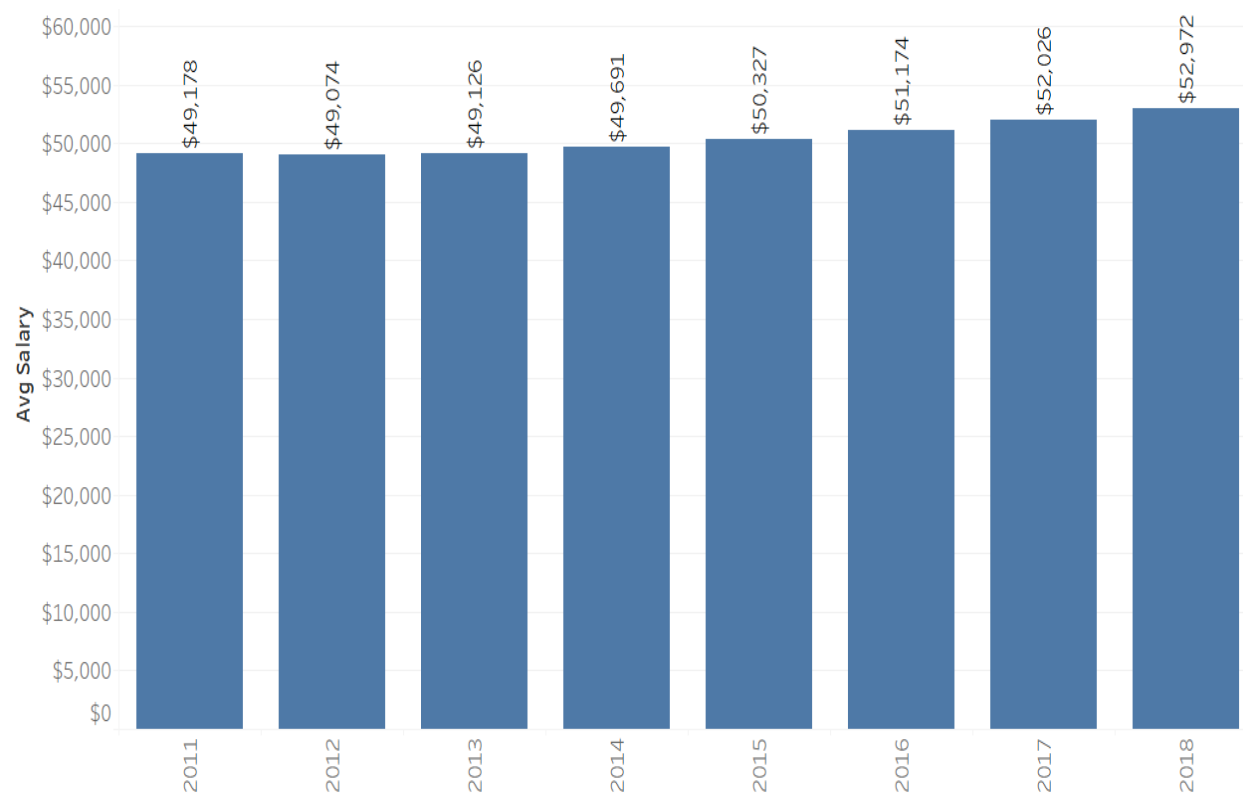
- Districts that expend similar amounts per pupil can have quite different average teacher salaries.
- Some of this difference may be due to district size with very small districts having lower average salaries than large districts.
- However, even districts of similar size and spending per pupil can have quite different average salaries.

Appendix 3.5b: Average Salary for General Education Teachers, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



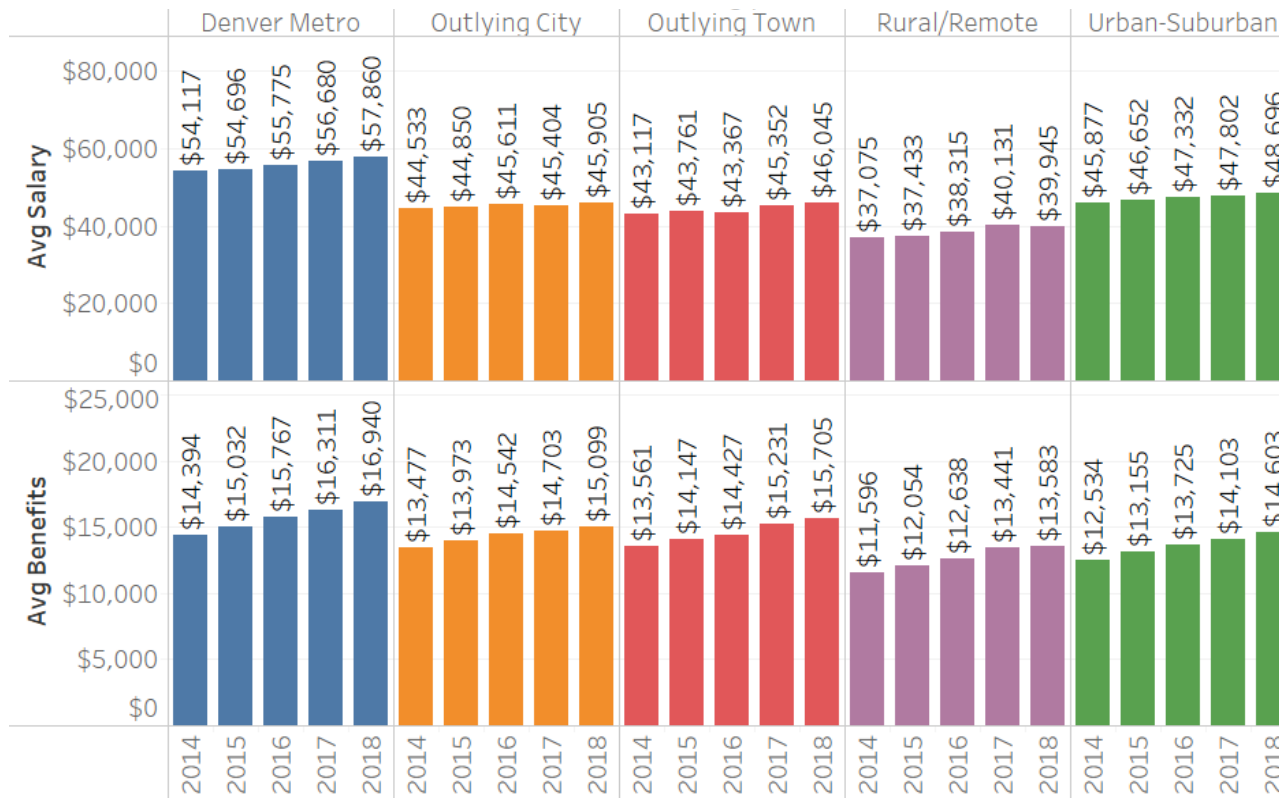
- Teachers coded as “Regular” saw average salaries increase by 7.35% between 2010-2011 and 2017-2018.
- All salary figures are presented in current dollars, i.e., not adjusted for inflation.

Appendix 3.5c: Average Salary for All Teachers, 2010—2011 to 2017-2018



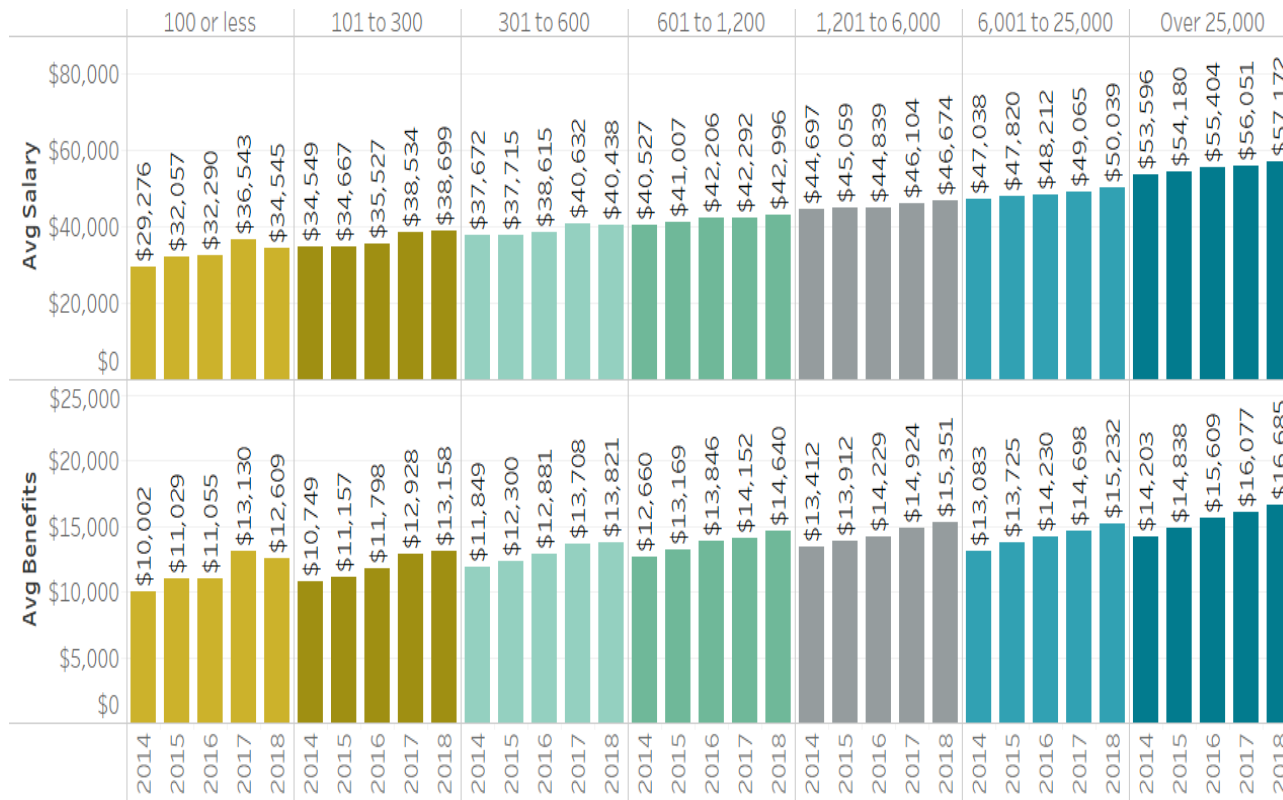
- Average teacher salaries (for all teachers in the state*) increased by 7.71% between 2010-2011 and 2017-2018.
- All salary figures are presented in current dollars, i.e., not adjusted for inflation.

Appendix 3.5d: Average Teacher Salaries and Average Benefits by District Setting, 2013-2014 to 2017-2018



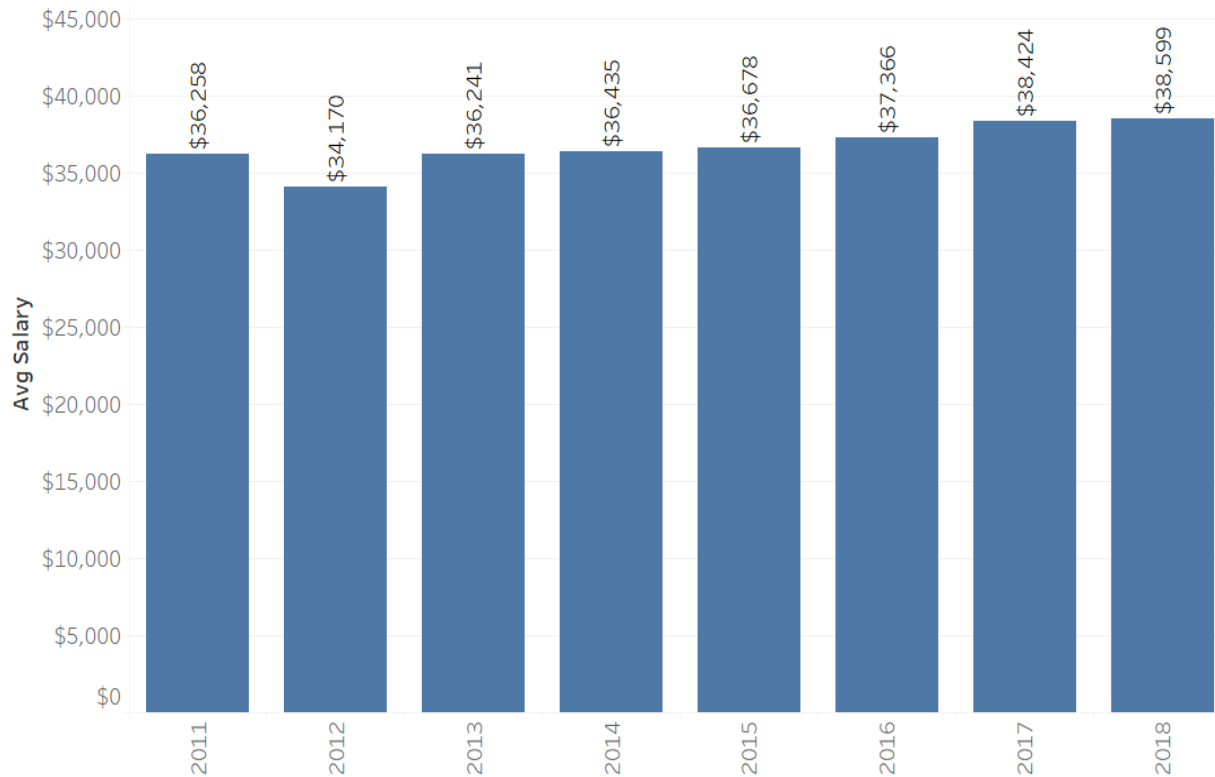
- Highest average teacher salaries in those districts included in the Denver Metro setting and lowest in those districts included in the Rural/Remote setting.
- Benefits increasing at a higher rate than salaries across all district settings.

Appendix 3.5e: Average Teacher Salaries and Average Benefits by District Size, 2013-2013 to 2017-2018



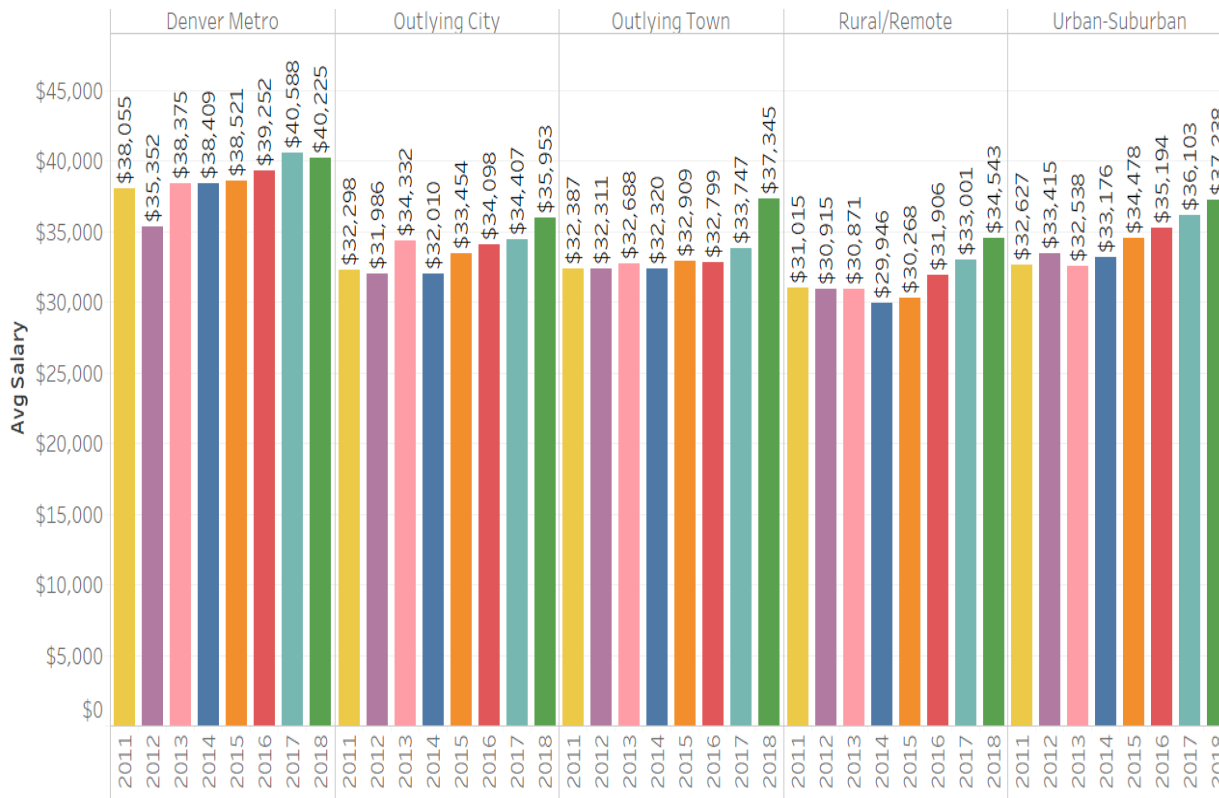
- Lowest average teacher salaries in those districts included in the 100 or less category and highest in those districts included in the Over 25,000 category.
- Benefits increasing at a higher rate than salaries across all district sizes.

Appendix 3.6a: Statewide Average Starting Salary for New Teachers, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



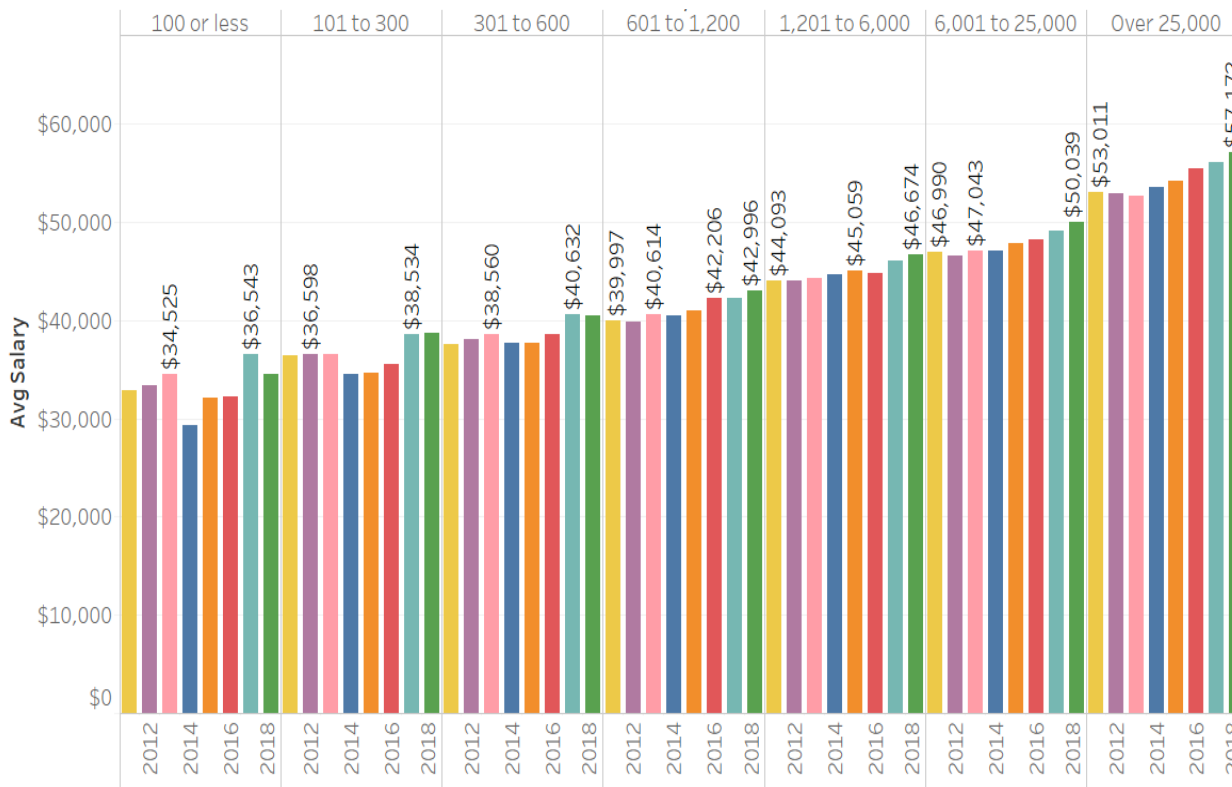
- Statewide, the average starting salary for a new teacher with no prior teaching experience in Colorado schools and a Bachelor's degree has increased by 6.46% between 2011 and 2018.
- All salary figures are presented in current dollars, i.e., not adjusted for inflation.

Appendix 3.6b: Average Starting Salary for All Teachers by District Setting, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



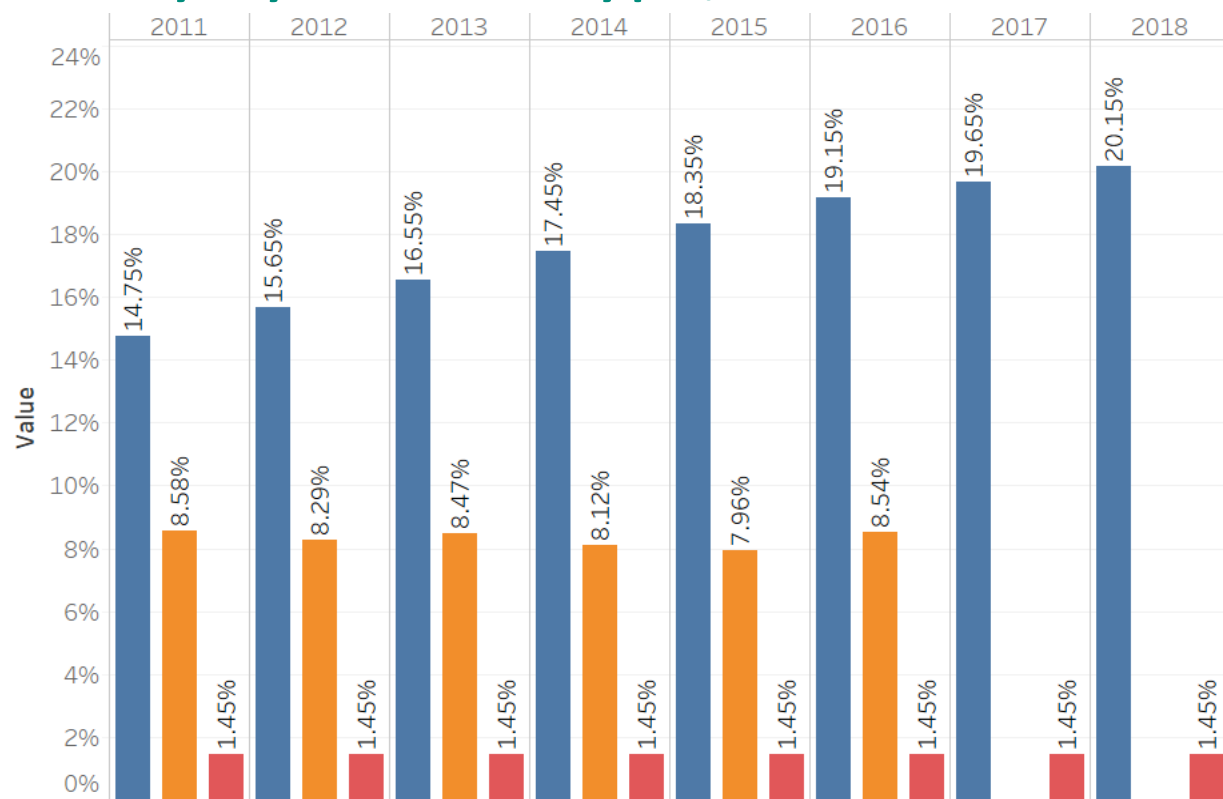
- Average starting salaries are highest in the Denver Metro setting and increased 5.07% between 2011 and 2018.
- All salary figures are presented in current dollars, i.e., not adjusted for inflation.

Appendix 3.6c: Average Starting Salary for All Teachers by District Size, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



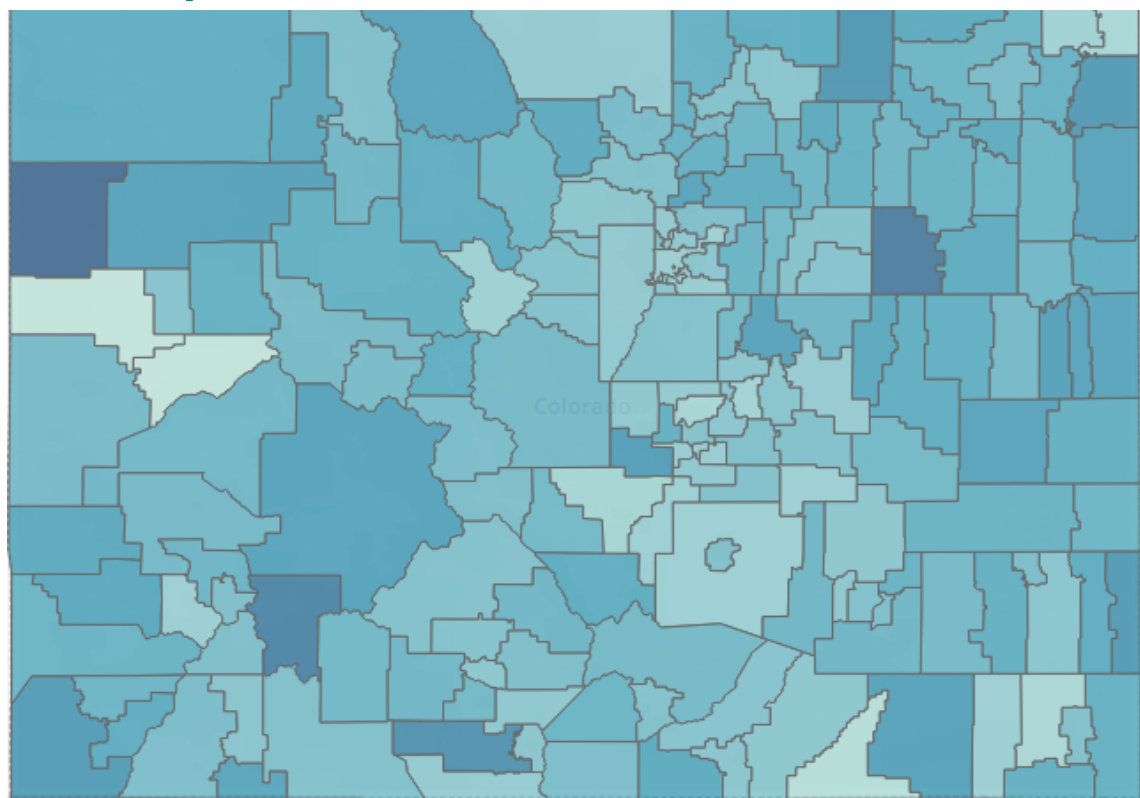
- Average starting salaries for new teachers—those teachers with zero years of experience—are highest in the state’s largest districts and lowest in the state’s smallest districts.
- All salary figures are presented in current dollars, i.e., not adjusted for inflation.

Appendix 3.7a: Teacher Benefits as Percentage of Teacher Salary by Benefit Type, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



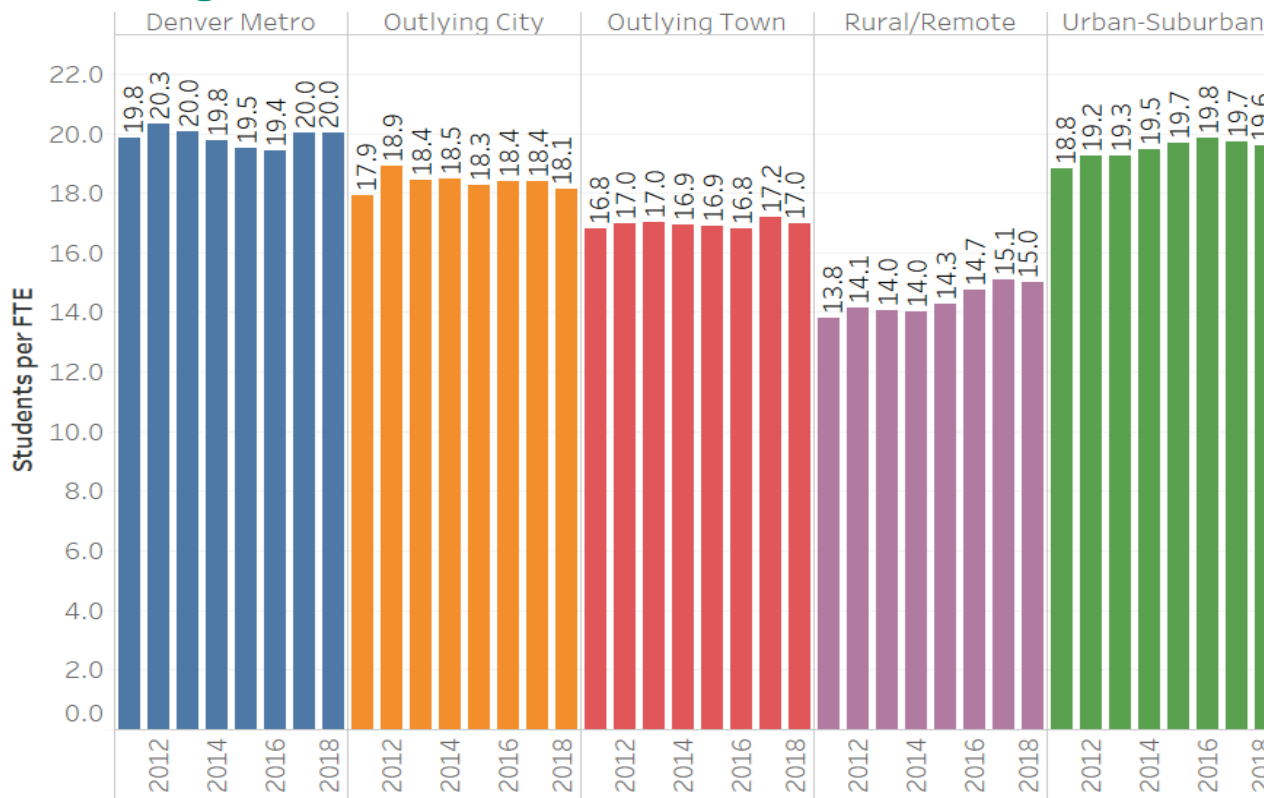
- “Other” benefits primarily identified as health, dental, vision.
- Teacher compensation increasing over time through increased PERA contributions.

Appendix 3.7b: “Other” Benefits as Percentage of Teacher Salary Across Colorado Districts, 2015-2016



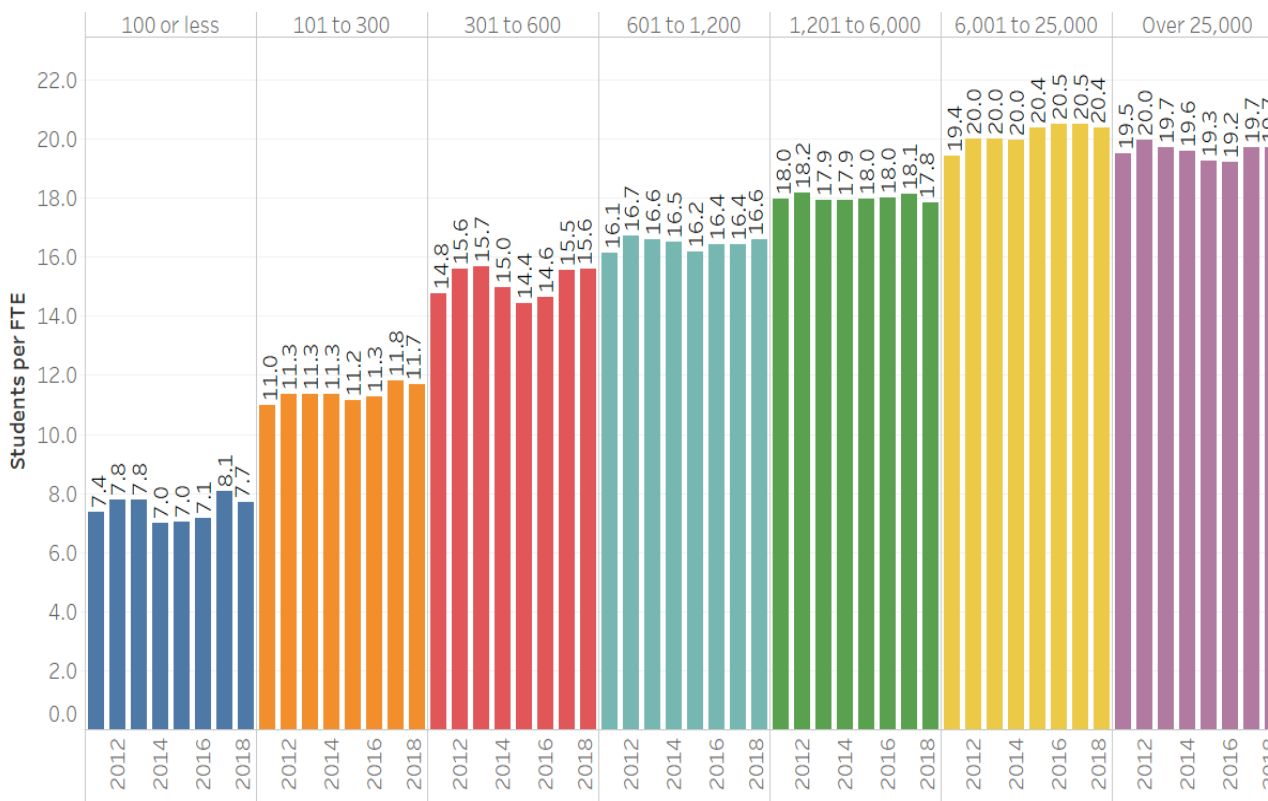
- Ranges from 0.00% to 29.55% across districts.
- Statewide average is 8.57%.

Appendix 3.8b: Average Pupil-Teacher Ratios by District Setting, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



- Pupil-Teacher ratios lowest in Rural/Remote district setting category.
- Ratios in Denver Metro district setting and Urban-Suburban district setting similar at approximately 20.0 students per teacher (regular).

Appendix 3.8c: Average Pupil-Teacher Ratios by District Size, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



- Districts with 6,000 students or more have greater ratios than districts with fewer students.
- Ratios in districts with 100 students or less and districts with 101 to 300 students significantly lower than other sized districts.



APPENDIX 4: Preliminary evidence to inform assessment and evaluation of Principle 4

Principle 4: Provide Every Student Equitable Opportunities to Achieve

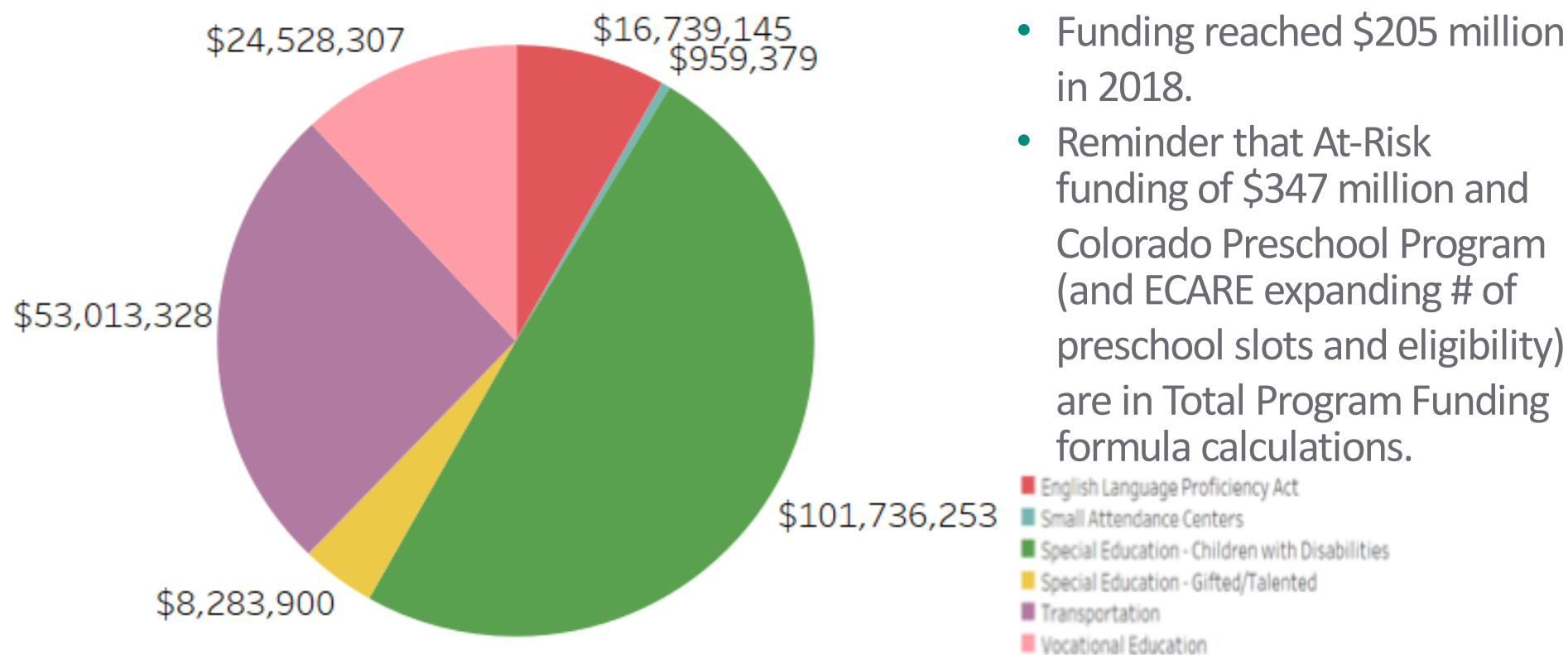
Last updated June 30, 2018

Appendix 4.0a: State Categorical Program Funding (millions of dollars), 2017-2018

Categorical Program	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	% Change
Special Education	\$167.1	\$171.6	2.7%
Gifted and Talented Children	\$12.2	\$12.4	1.6%
Public School Transportation	\$56.2	\$57.7	2.7%
Vocational Education	\$25.6	\$26.2	2.3%
English Language Proficiency	\$18.8	\$20.3	8.0%
Small Attendance Centers	\$1.1	\$1.1	0.0%
Comprehensive Health Education	\$1.0	\$1.0	0.0%
Expelled and At-Risk Student Services	\$7.5	\$7.5	0.0%
TOTAL	\$289.5	\$297.6	2.7%

- Funding reached nearly \$300 million in 2018.
- Reminder that At-Risk funding of \$347 million and Colorado Preschool Program (and ECARE expanding # of preschool slots and eligibility) are in Total Program Funding formula calculations.
- Amendment 23 increases funding for categorical programs by inflation.

Appendix 4.0b: State Categorical Program Funding, 2017-2018

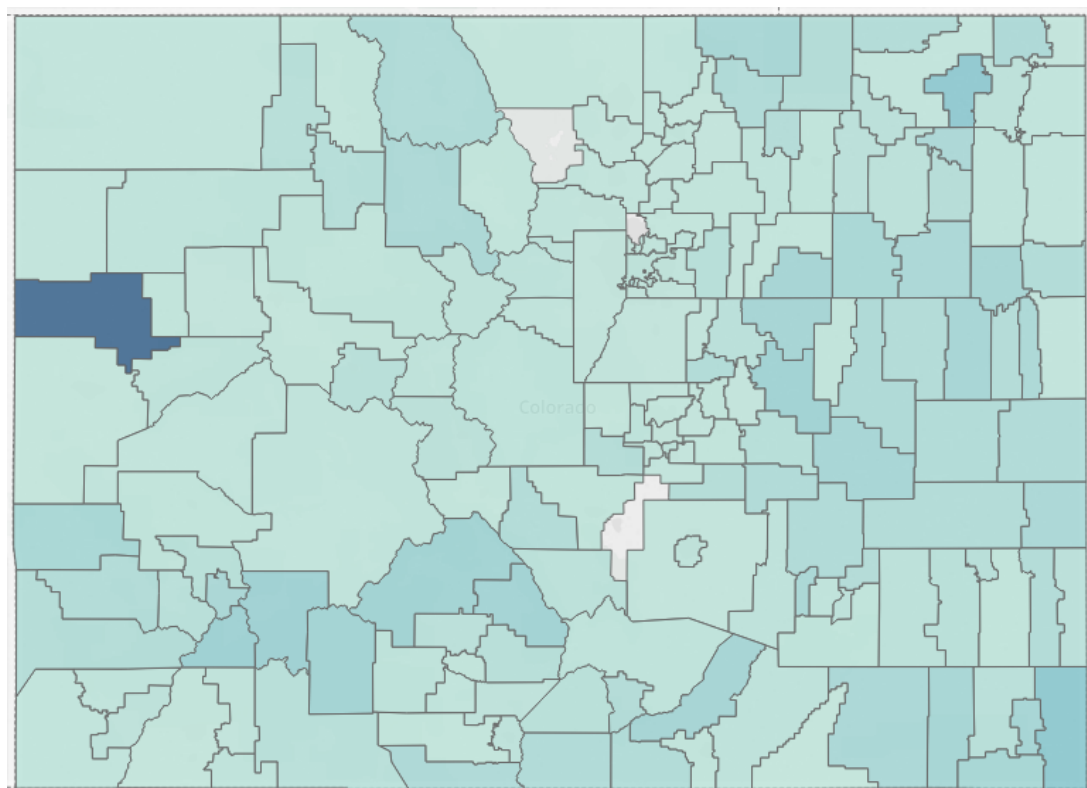


Appendix 4.1: State Grants, Competitive Grants, & Awards (Partial List), 2017-2018

Sample of State Grants, Competitive Grants, and Awards	Funding
READ Act 2012	\$33,047,438
Small Rural Schools Additional Funding	\$30,000,000
English Language Prof Development and Student Support Program	\$27,000,000
School Health Professional Grant Program	\$11,486,626
School Counselor Corps Grant Program (SCCGP)	\$9,627,400
Full Day Kindergarten Hold Harmless	\$8,144,181
Expelled and At-Risk Student Services (EARSS) Restorative Practices	\$8,057,710
Expelled and At-Risk Student Services	\$6,573,518
Additional At-Risk	\$4,998,960
Supplemental At-Risk Funding (Charter School Density)	\$4,578,823
Early Literacy Competitive Grant Program	\$4,000,000
School Bullying Prevention and Education Grant	\$2,093,026
Student Re-Engagement Grant	\$1,919,008
Gifted Education Universal Screening and Qualified Personnel Grant	\$1,773,173
Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Program	\$1,474,221
Supplemental On-Line Funding	\$1,020,000
Career Success Pilot Program Incentives	\$1,000,001
Facility Schools	\$945,453
Start Smart Nutrition Program	\$941,685
Colorado Adult Education	\$850,000
Gifted Education Regional Consultants (GERCs)	\$660,000
English Language Proficiency Act Excellence Award	\$500,000
Computer Science Education Grant	\$440,000
Student Wellness Award	\$400,000
Advanced Placement Incentives Pilot Program	\$118,750

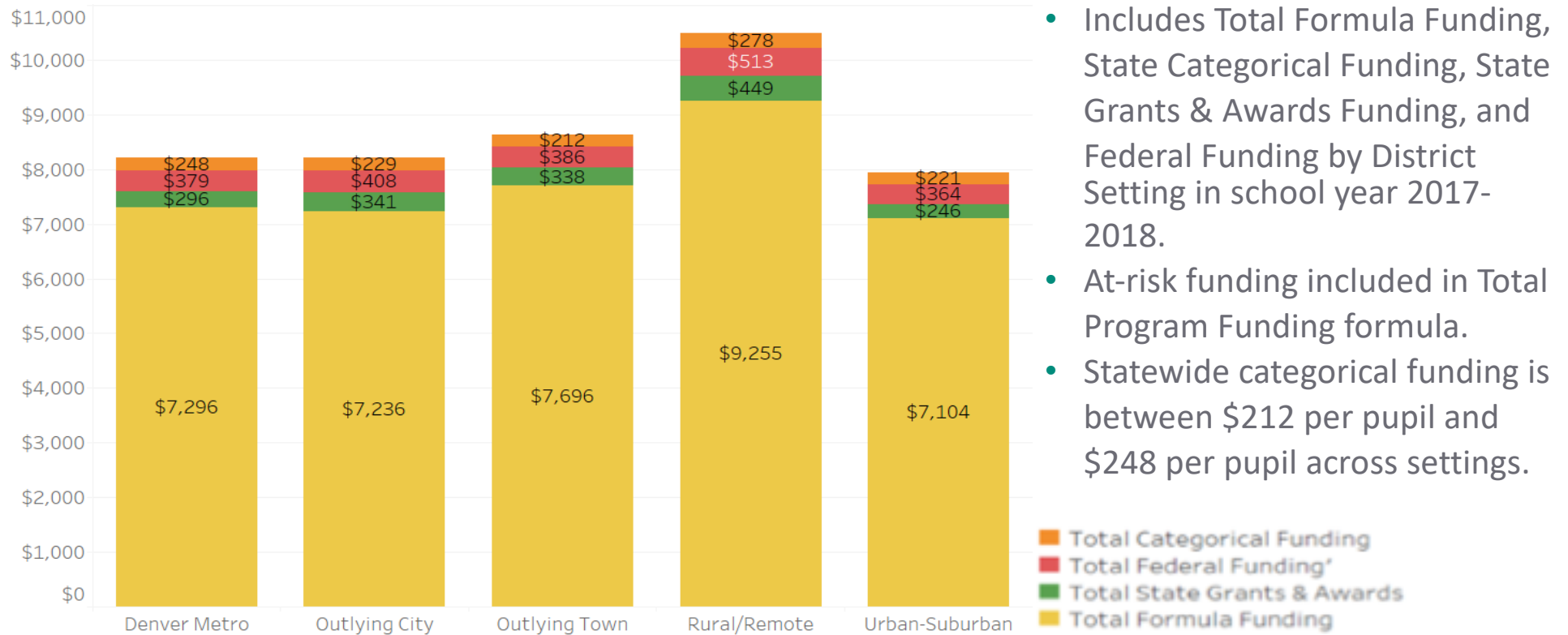
- Over 50 additional state funding streams to school districts, Charter School Institute, and BOCES.
- \$111 million allocated from the largest five grants and awards.

Appendix 4.2a: Per-Pupil Funding by Sources Across Colorado Districts, 2017-2018

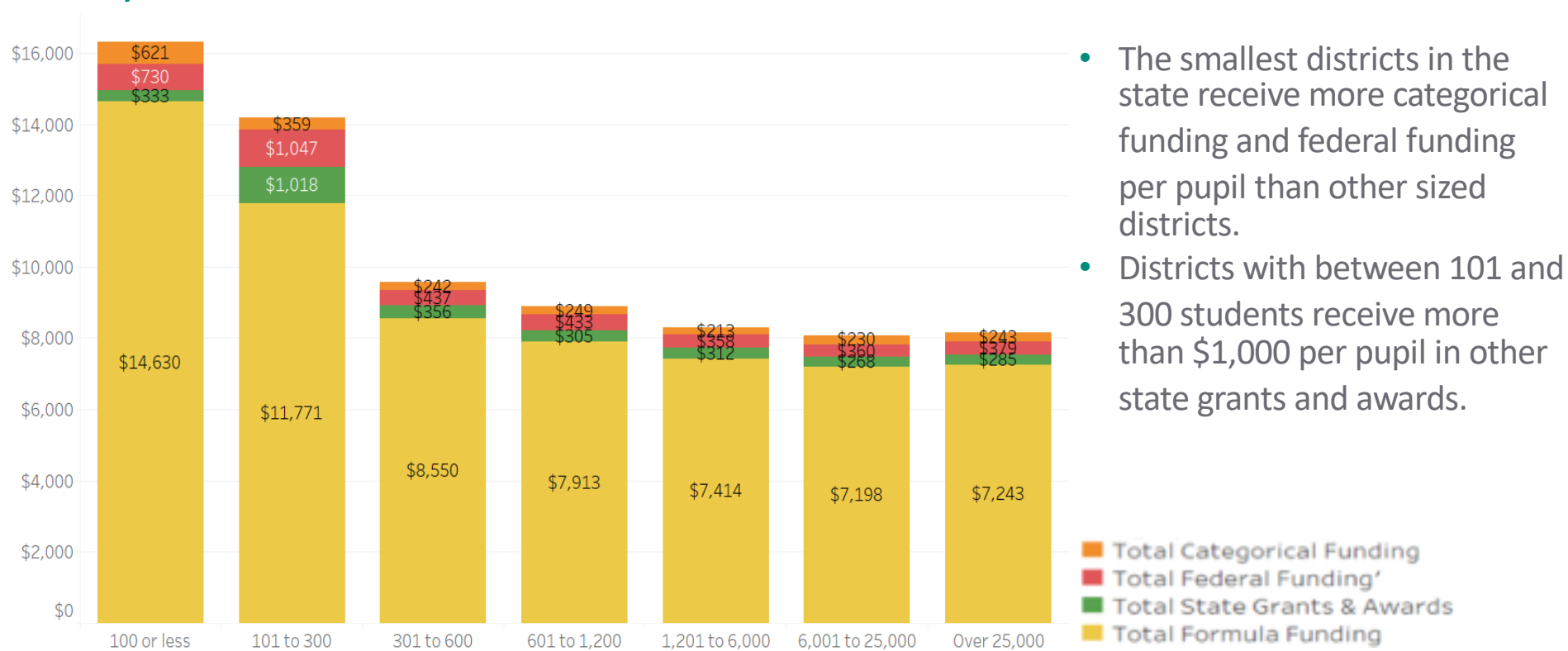


- Includes Total Formula Funding, State Categorical Funding, State Grants & Awards Funding, and Federal Funding by District Setting, FY18.
- At-risk funding included in Total Program Funding formula.
- Statewide categorical funding is between \$212 per pupil and \$248 per pupil across settings.
- De Beque School District 49-JT is highest as a result of state and federal special education funding.

Appendix 4.2b: Average Per-Pupil Total Funding by District Setting, 2017-2018



Appendix 4.2c: Average Per-Pupil Total Funding by District Size, 2017-2018



Appendix 4.3a: Federal Funds to Supplement State & Local Efforts, 2017-2018

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

- Title I, Part A -- \$140,227,954
- Title II, Part A -- \$21,741,951
- Title III -- \$8,419,035
- Title III, Set-aside immigrant -- \$467,725
- Title IV, Part A -- \$3,755,914

Source: http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefisgrant/essa_prelim

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

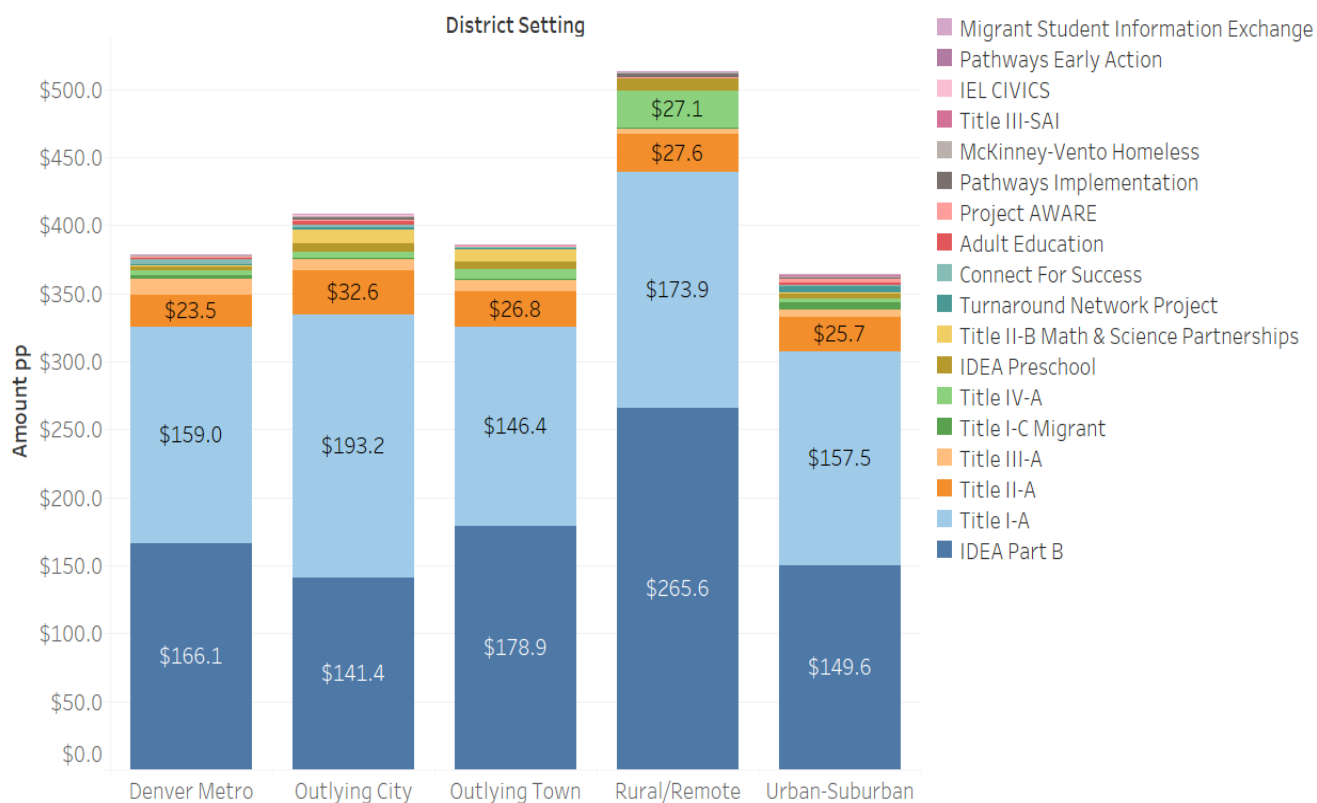
- IDEA, Part B -- \$145,985,528
- IDEA, Preschool -- \$3,519,254

Source: <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefisgrant/idea-part-b-fy2017-18-preliminary-allocations-pdf>; <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefisgrant/idea-fy2016-17-part-b-preliminary-allocations-pdf>

Perkins IV (career and technical education)

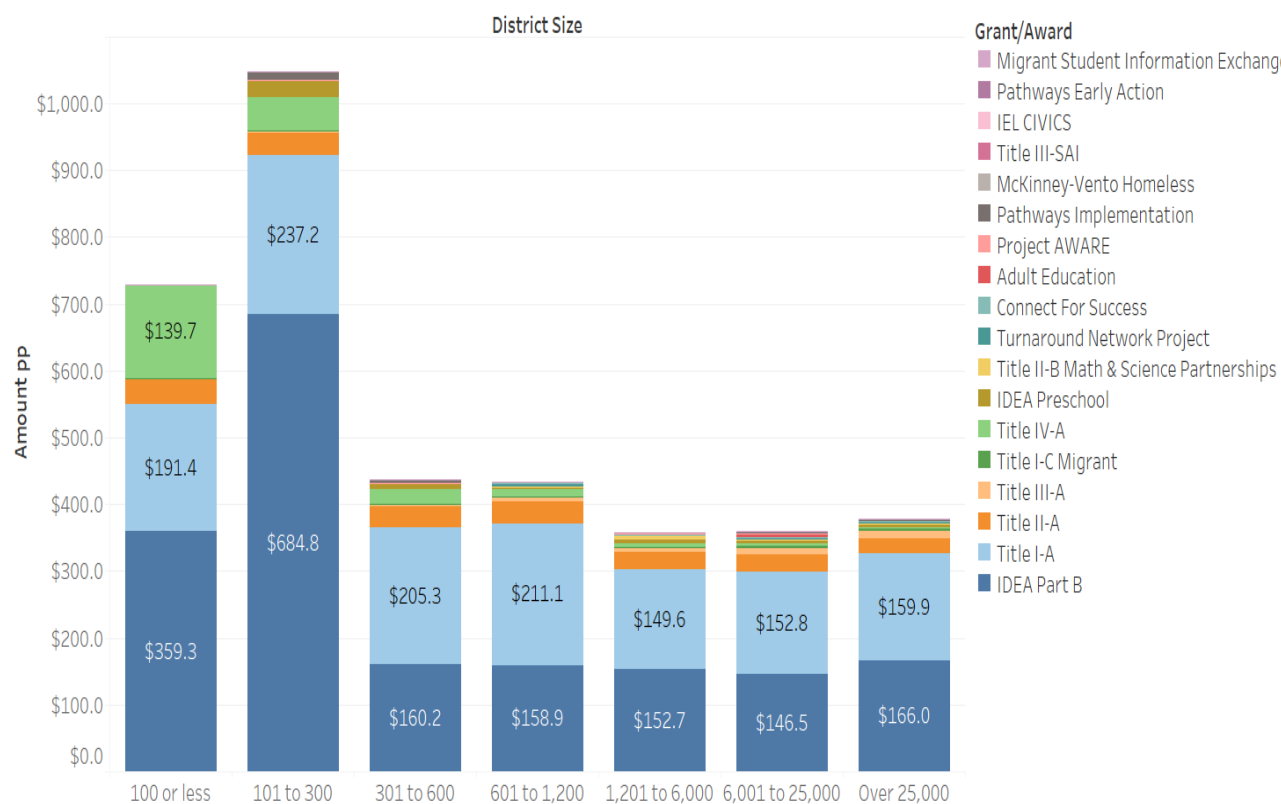
- \$6,201,750

Appendix 4.3b: Per-Pupil Federal Funds by District Setting, 2017-2018



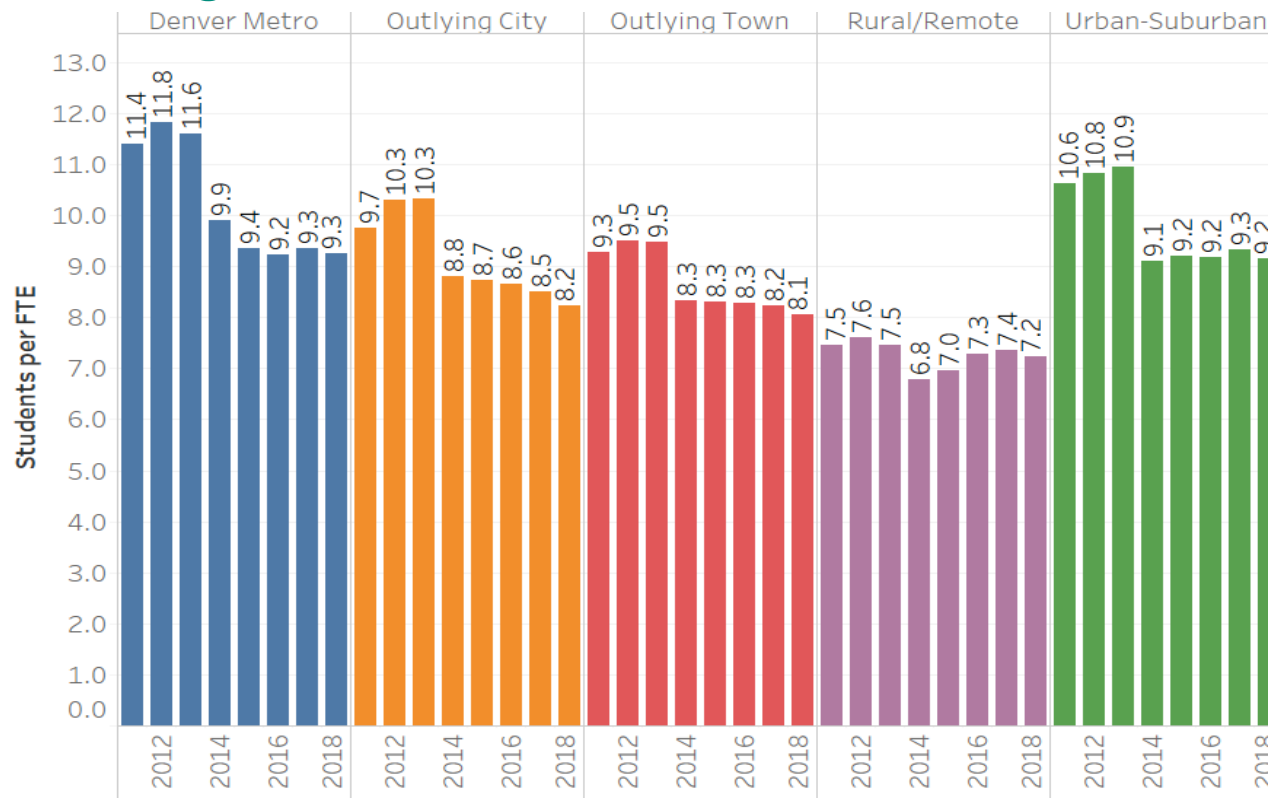
- Districts in the Rural/Remote setting received the greatest average amount of federal per-pupil funding with the largest source of funding being IDEA Part B (special education).
- A greater amount of Title I funding, on an average per-pupil basis, went to districts in the Outlying City and Rural/Remote settings.

Appendix 4.3c: Per-Pupil Federal Funds by District Size, 2017-2018



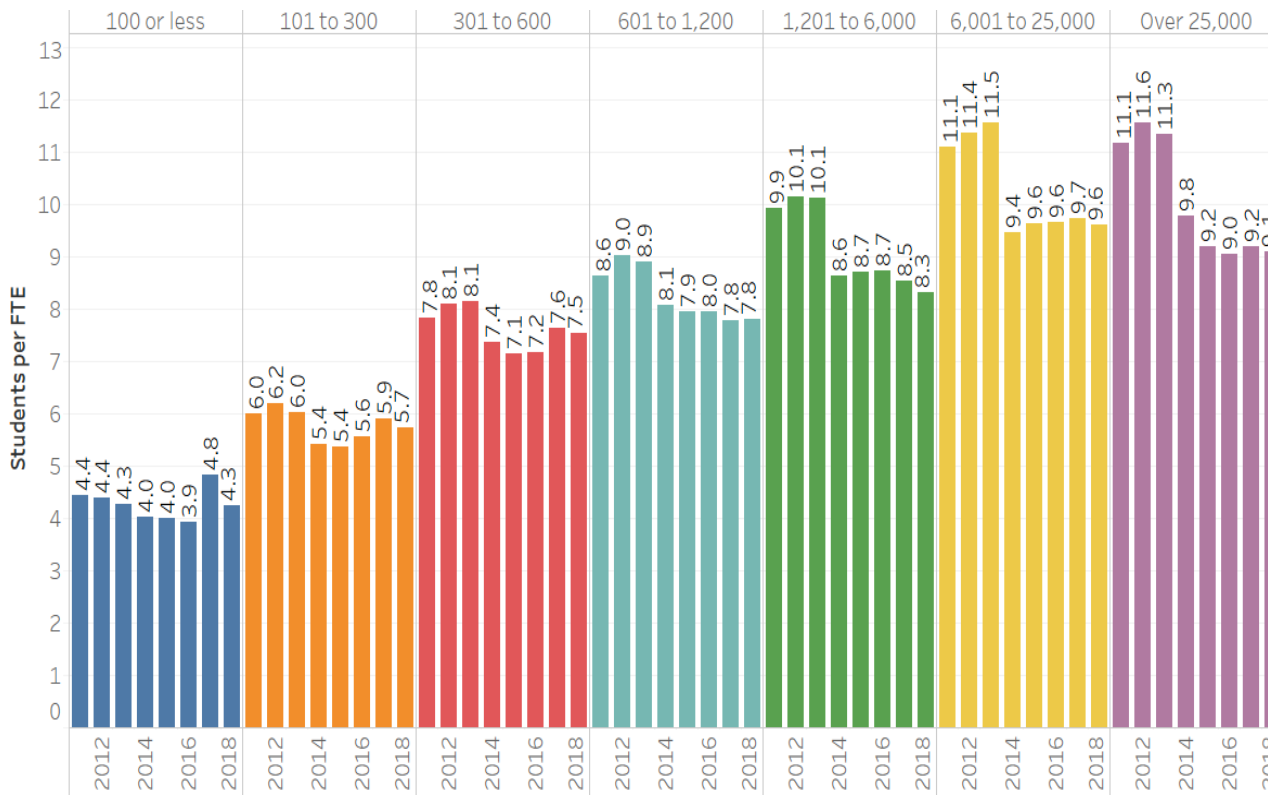
- The smallest districts in the state received the largest amount of federal funding per pupil, on average.
- The 301 to 600 students and 601 to 1,200 students size categories received more Title I-A funding per pupil, on average, than did larger district size categories.

Appendix 4.4b: Average Pupil-Total Staff Ratios by District Setting, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



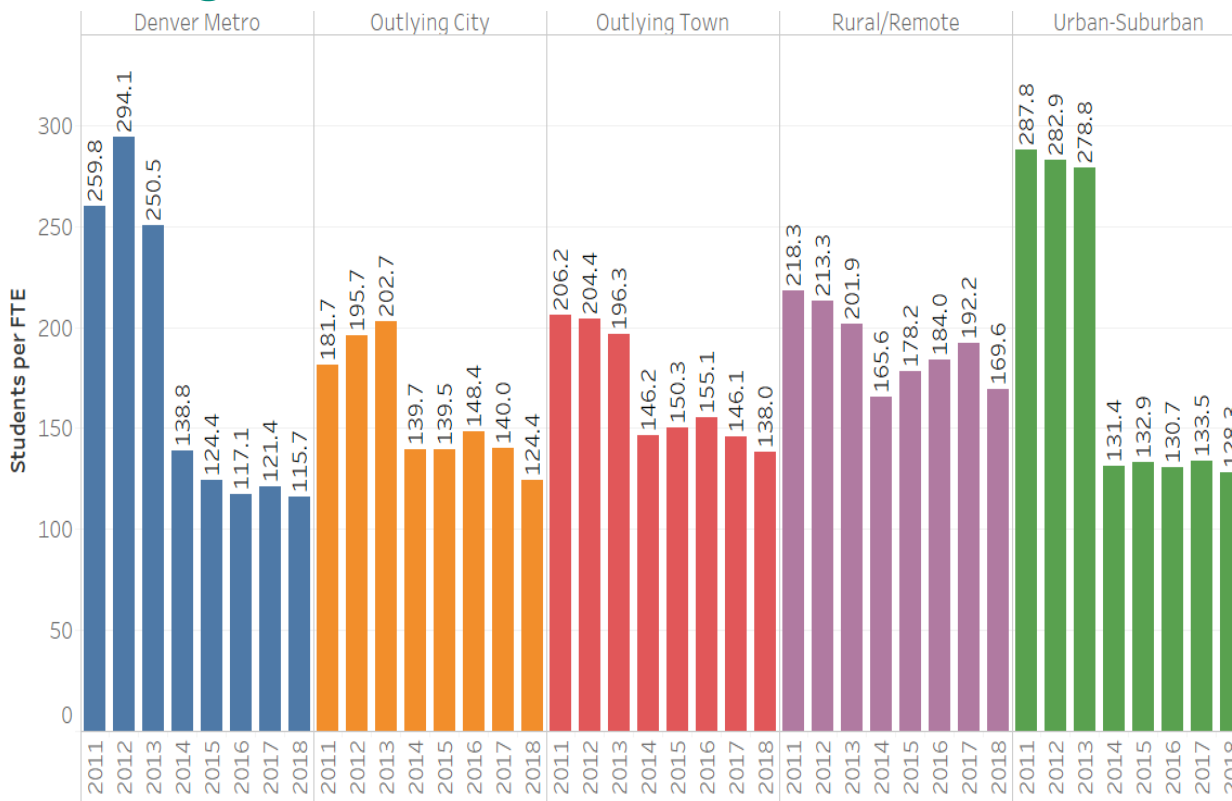
- Pupil-Total Staff ratios declined across all district settings between 2013 and 2014. Might be a result of a change in data collections.
- Staffing ratios similar across 4 of 5 district settings; Rural/Remote district setting is lowest.

Appendix 4.4c: Average Pupil-Total Staff Ratios by District Size, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



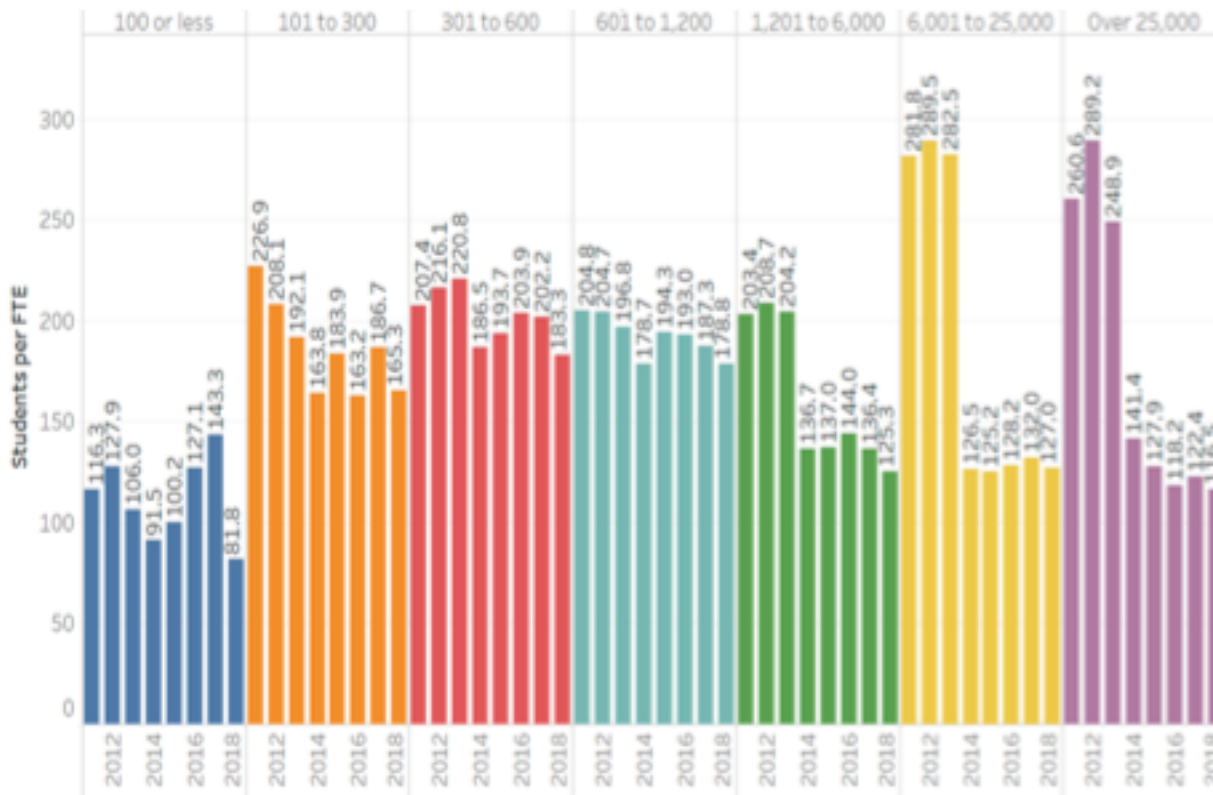
- There are approximately 3.5 students per staff member in districts with 100 students or less.
- Changes in Pupil-Staff Ratios appear in most district size categories between 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.

Appendix 4.5b: Pupil-Pupil Support Staff Ratios by District Setting, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



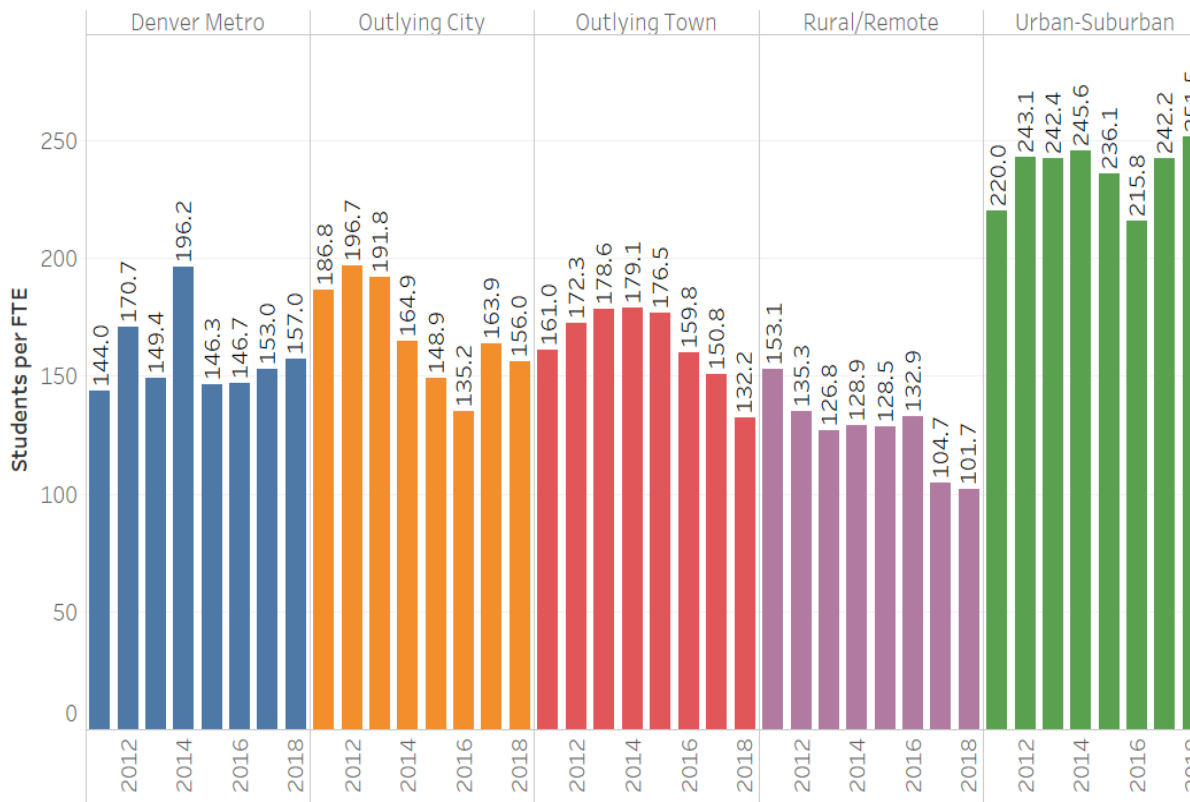
- Average Pupil-to-Pupil Support Staff ratios decreased across all district settings between 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, likely due to a change in data collection requirements.
- The most significant decreases were in the Denver-Metro and Urban-Suburban settings.

Appendix 4.5c: Pupil-Pupil Support Staff Ratios by District Size, 2011-2018



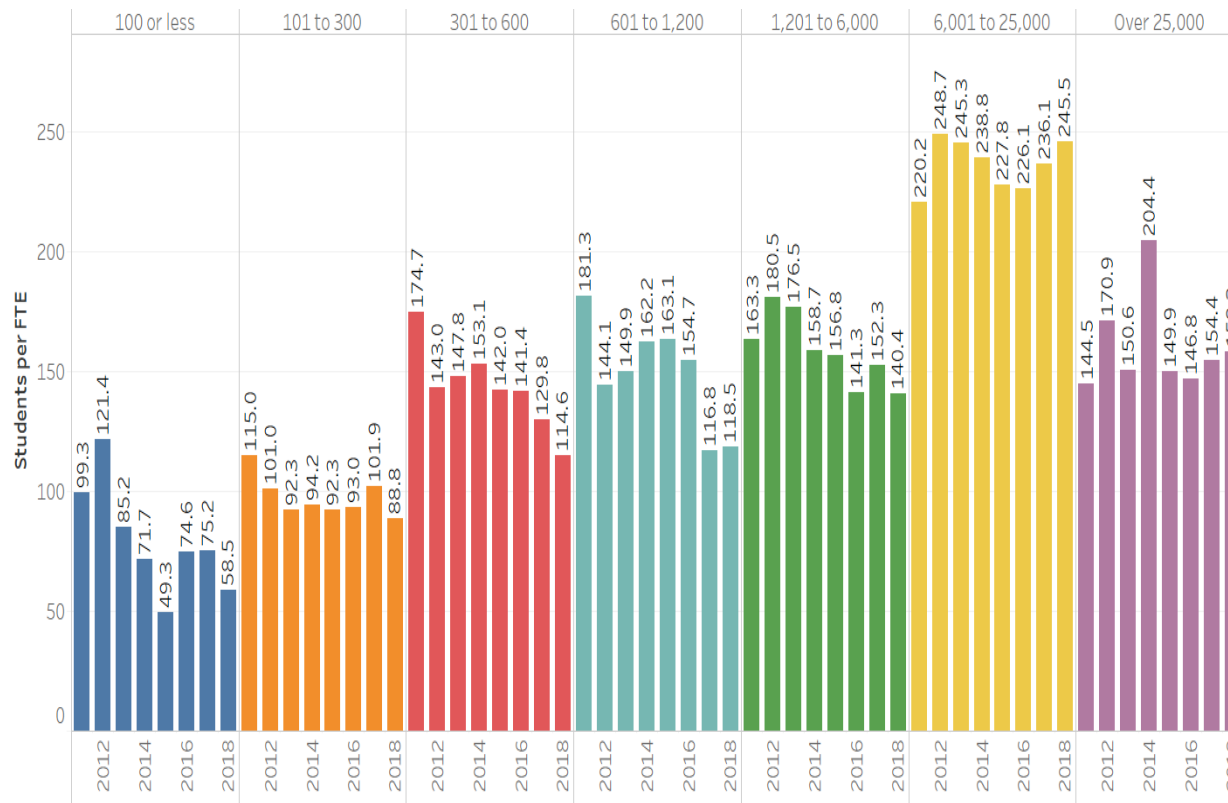
- Average Pupil-Pupil Support Staff ratios similar across size categories with 1,201 students or more, particularly after 2014-2015.
- Average Pupil-Pupil Support Staff ratios similar across size categories between 101 and 1,200 students.
- The lowest average ratios are in the 100 students or less category of districts.

Appendix 4.6b: Average Pupil-Teaching Assistant Ratio by District Setting, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



- Average Pupil-Teaching Assistant ratios are highest in the Urban-Suburban setting while lowest in the Rural/Remote setting.
- These average ratios have declined slightly in the Outlying Town and Rural/Remote settings while increased in the other district settings.

Appendix 4.6c: Average Pupil-Teaching Assistant Ratio by District Size, 2010-2011 to 2017-2018



- Average Pupil-Teaching Assistant ratio in the 6,001 to 25,000 students size category had the highest ratios among district size categories; lowest in the smallest size categories.
- Average ratios are similar between the 301 to 600 and 601 to 1,200 size categories.

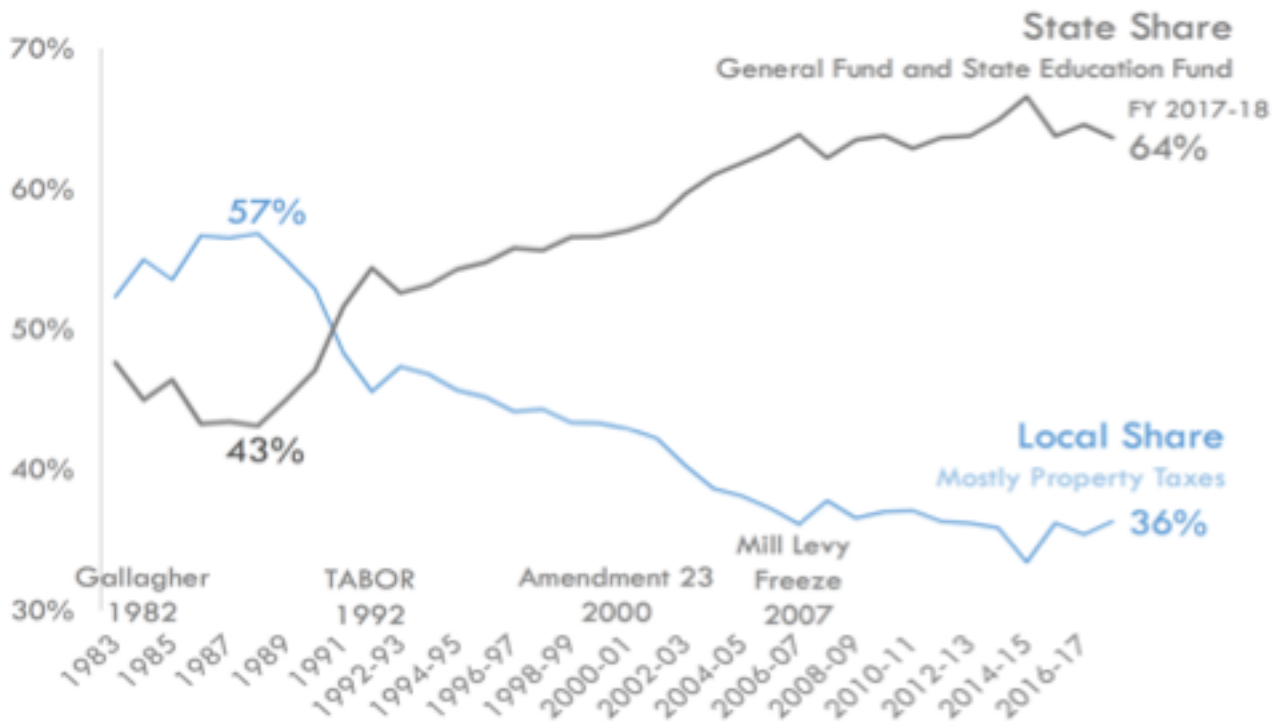


APPENDIX 5: **Preliminary** **evidence to inform** **assessment and** **evaluation of** **Principle 5**

Principle 5: Share Investment in Providing Learning Opportunities to Children of Colorado

Last updated June 30, 2018

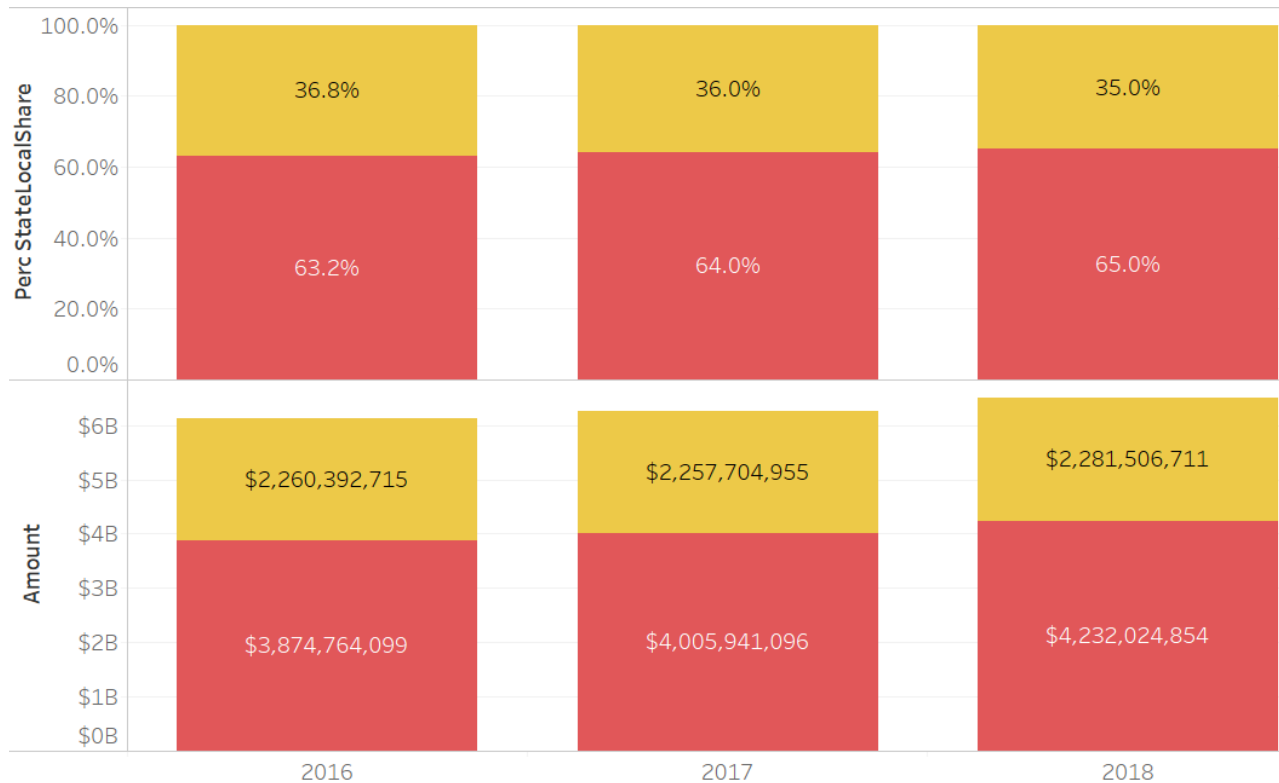
Appendix 5.0a: Percent of State & Local Revenues towards Total Program Funding, 1982-1983 to 2016-2017



- State share began increasing in the late 1980s and became the larger share of Total Program Funding in the early 1990s.

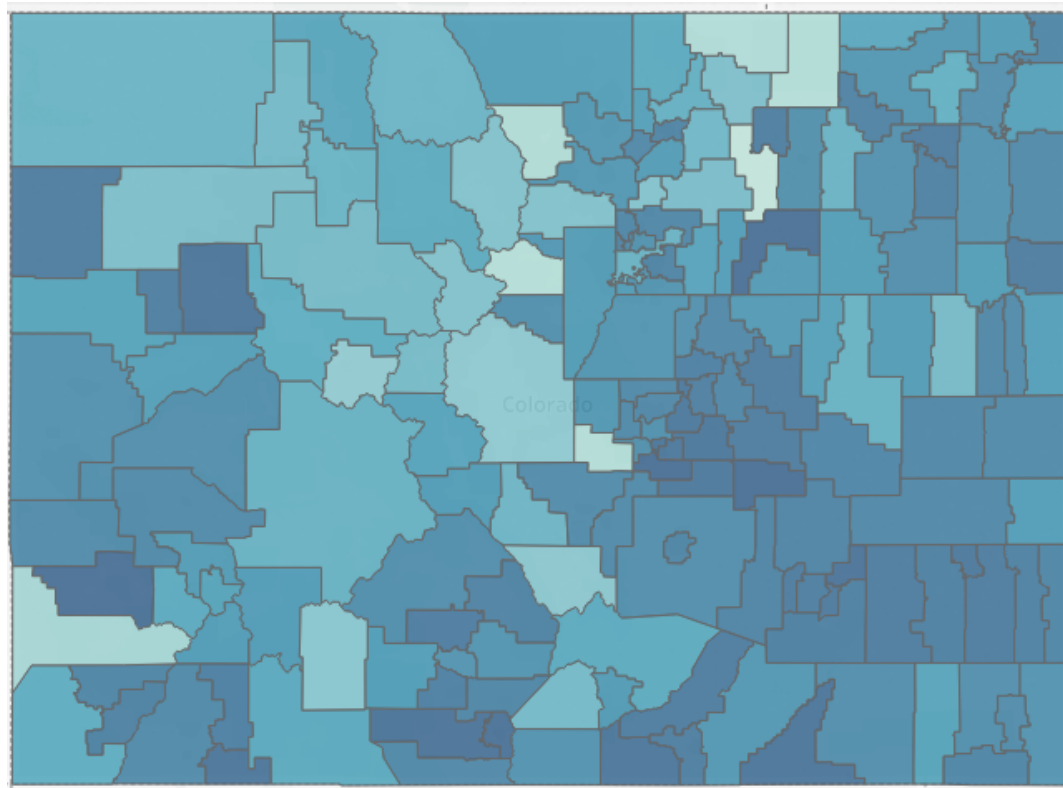
Note: Prior to 1993, K-12 funding was allocated on a calendar year basis.

Appendix 5.0b: State & Local Share of Total Program Funding, 2015-2016 to 2017-2018



- State share of Total Program Funding is consistently above 60%.
- More than \$4.2 billion in state share of Total Program Funding formula levels.

Appendix 5.1a: State Share of Total Program Funding Across Colorado Districts, 2017-2018



- State share of Total Program Funding varies tremendously across districts from nearly no share of revenues to providing nearly all revenues.
- Higher state shares in the eastern, southern, and western parts of the state, on average.

Percent
0.96% 94.71%

Principle 5.1b: State & Local Share of Total Program Funding by District Setting, 2015-2016 to 2017-2018, to Inform Principle 5



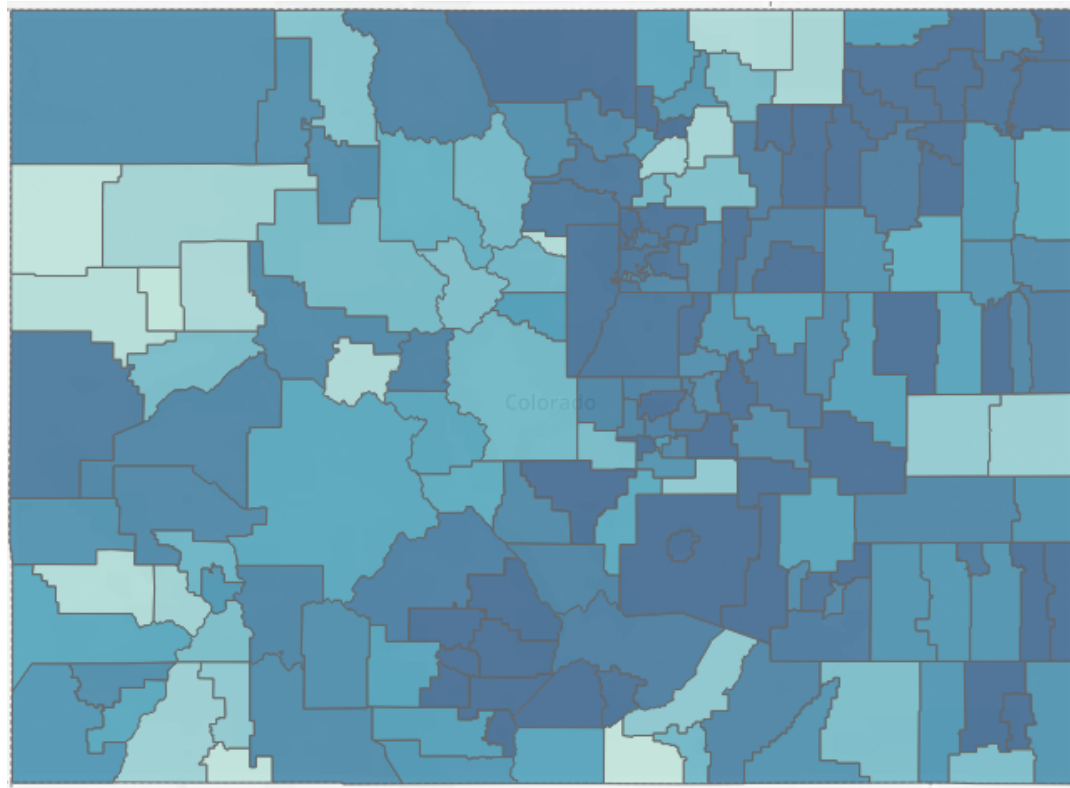
- Other Urban-Suburban districts have largest state share of Total Program Funding.
- Rural/Remote districts have increasing state share of Total Program Funding to 68.0% in 2018 from 61.9% in 2016.

Appendix 5.1c: State & Local Share of Total Program Funding by District Size, 2015-2016 to 2017-2018



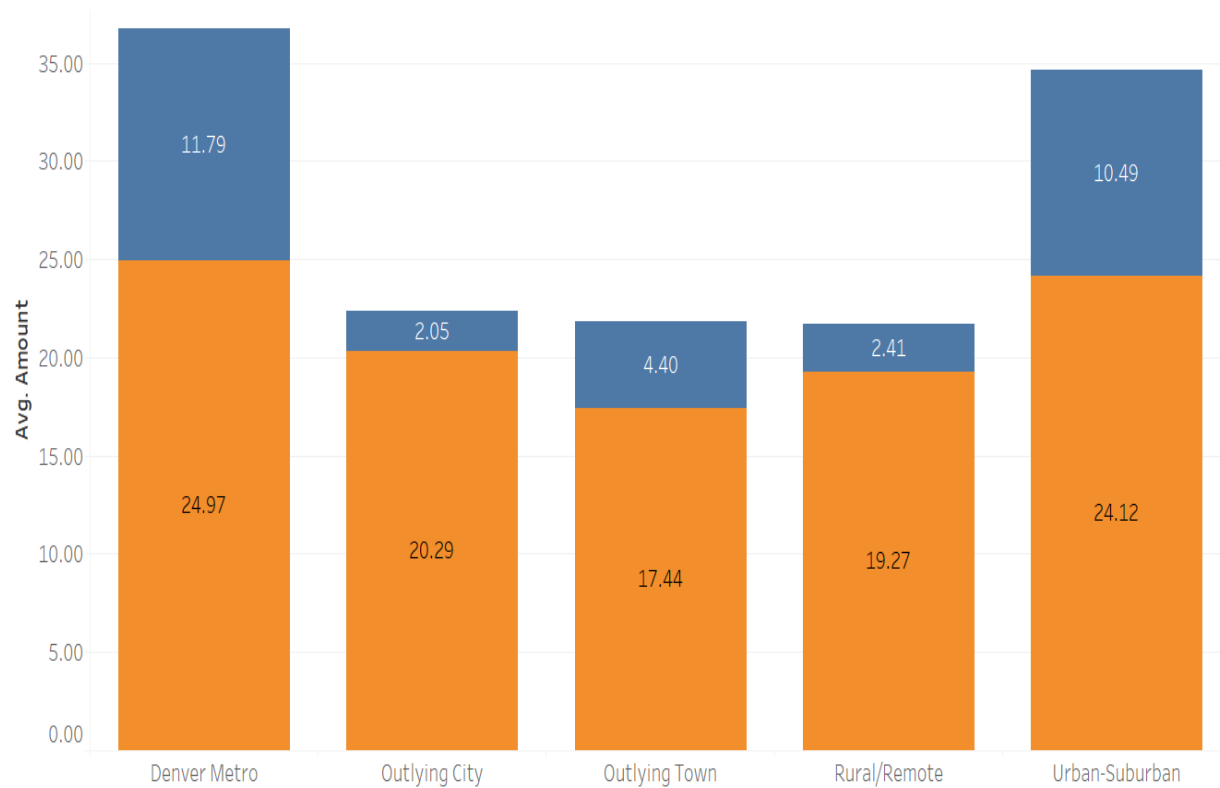
- Districts with 6,001 to 25,000 students have state share being nearly three-quarters of Total Program Funding.
- \$2.2 billion of \$4.2 billion in state share would go to districts with more than 25,000 students.

Appendix 5.2a: Total Program Mill Levy Across Colorado Districts, 2017-2018



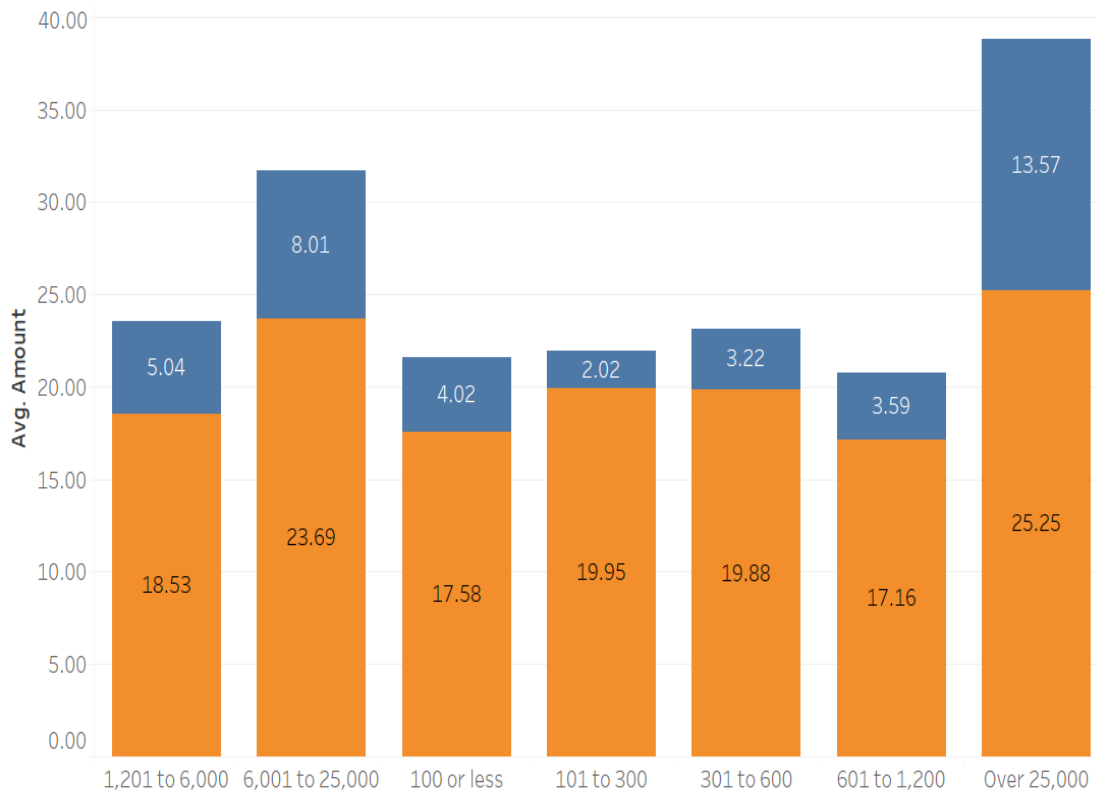
- Total Program Mill Levy rates are capped at 27.00 (SB 07-199).
- Average 19.705 mills across the state; median is 21.72 mills.
- 39 districts at the 27.00 mill cap.

Appendix 5.2b: Average Total Mill Levies by District Setting, 2017-2018



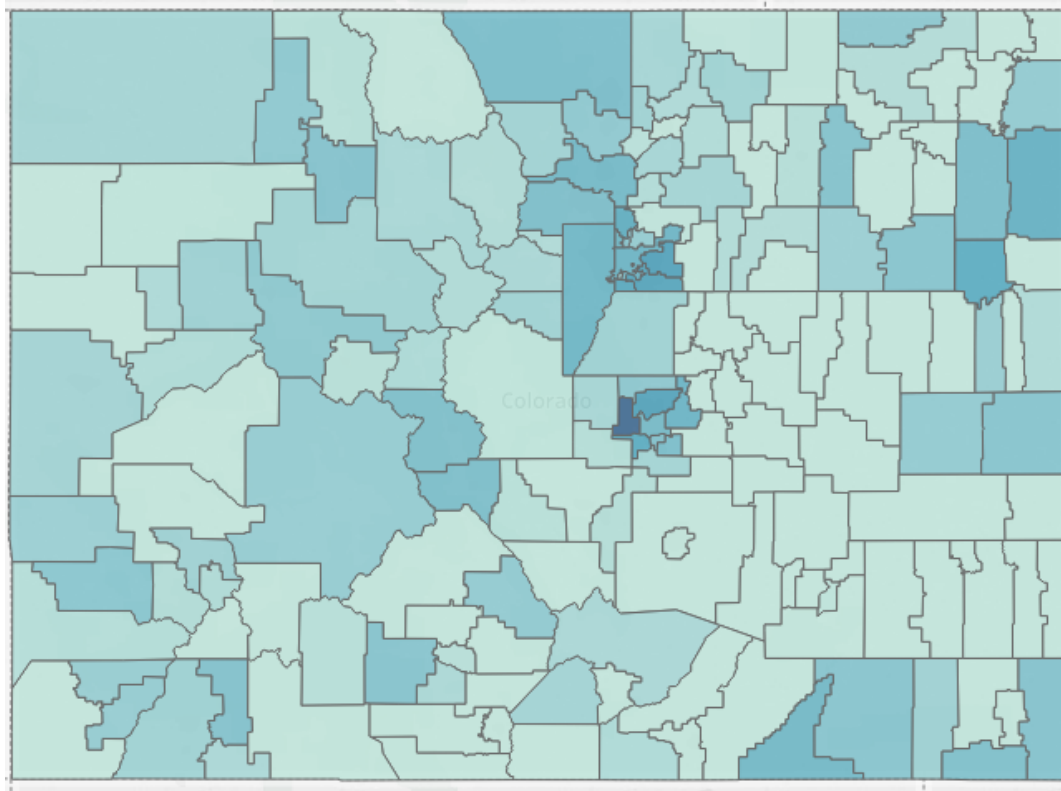
- Average Total Program Funding Mill Levy and Voter Approved Mill Levy Overrides.
- Total Program Mill Levy rate averages and Voter Approved Mill Levy Override averages highest in Denver Metro and Urban-Suburban setting districts.
- Outlying Town setting districts have lowest Total Program Mill Levy average.

Appendix 5.2c: Average Total Mill Levies by District Size, 2017-2018



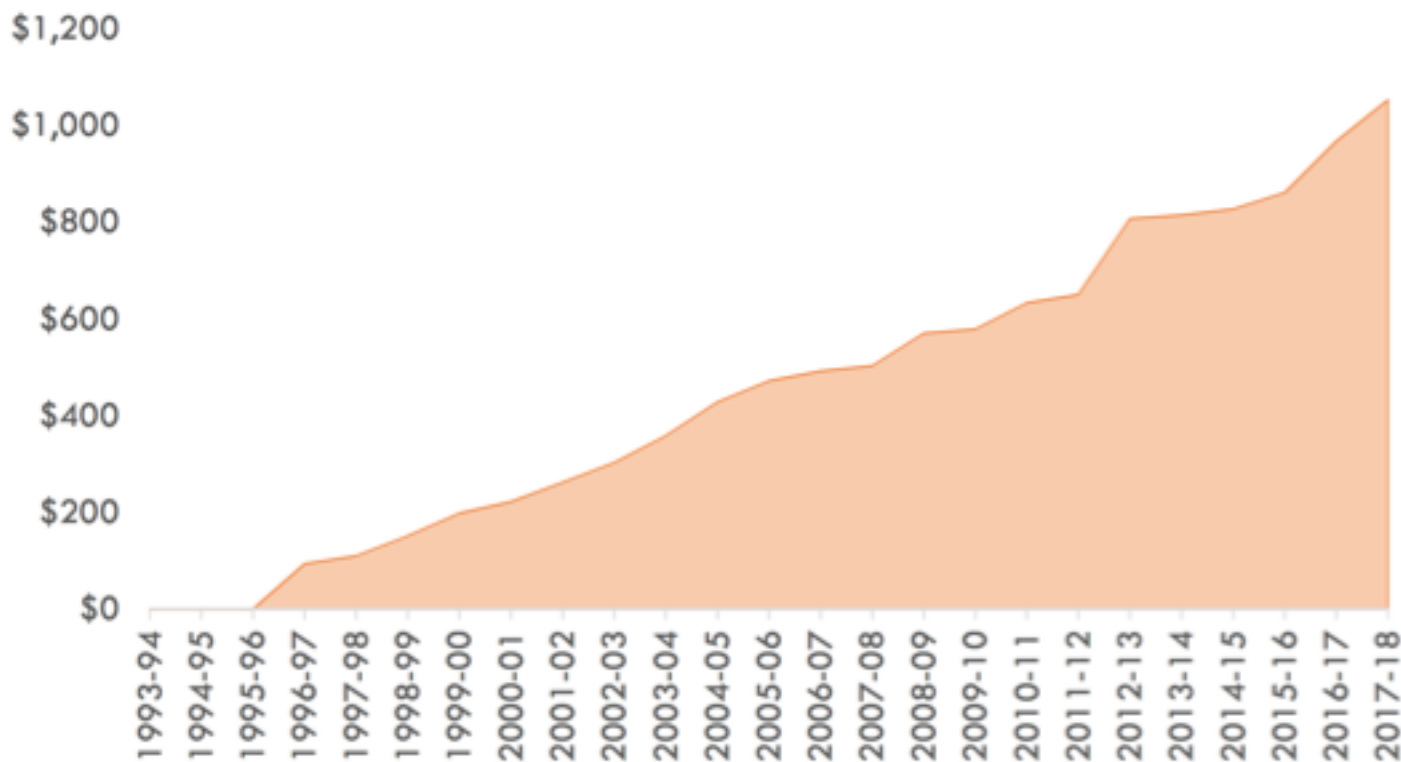
- Total Program Funding Mills averages lowest in districts with 100 students or fewer and with between 601 and 1,200 students.
- As districts get larger, on average, the more voters approve mill levy overrides.

Appendix 5.3a: Voter Approved Mill Levy Overrides Across Colorado Districts, 2017-2018



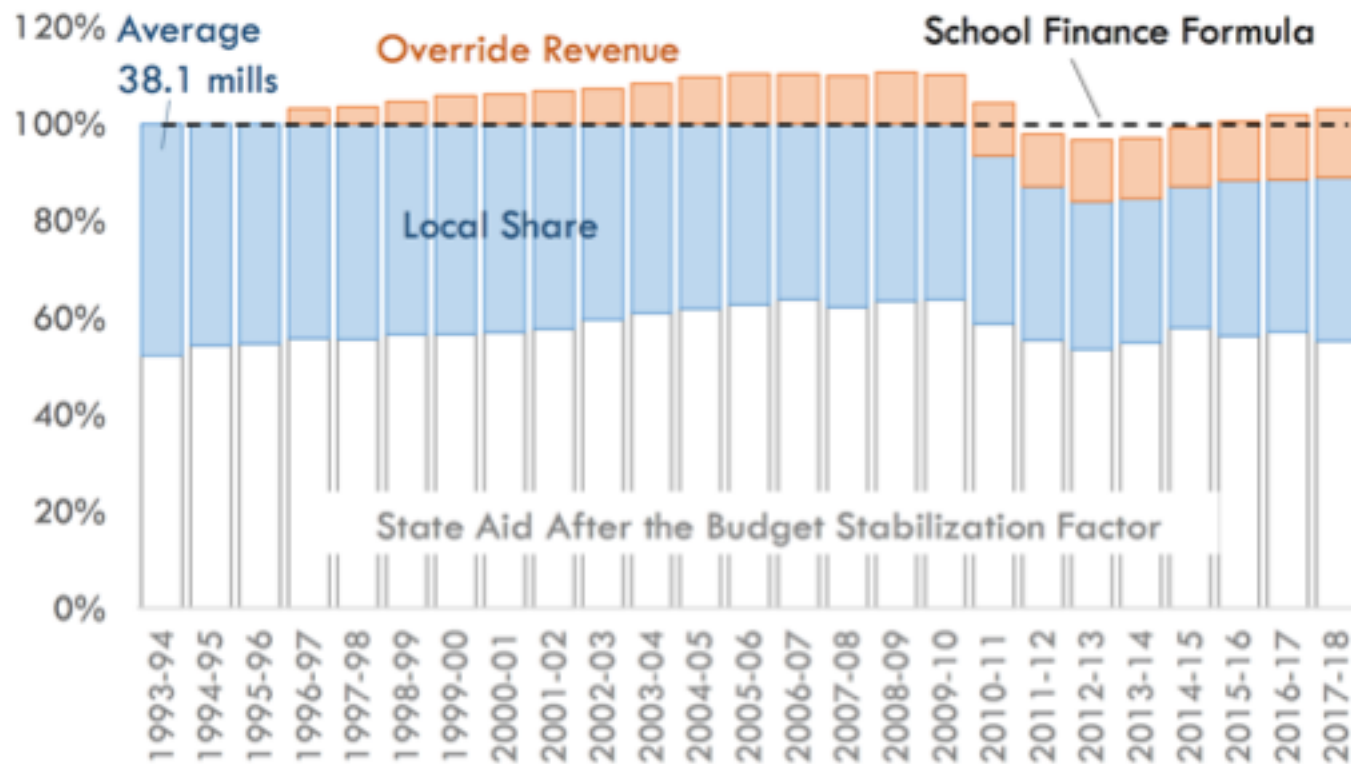
- 66 districts have no voter approved mill levy overrides.

Appendix 5.3b: Statewide Mill Levy Override Revenues (millions of dollars), 1993-1994 to 2017-2018



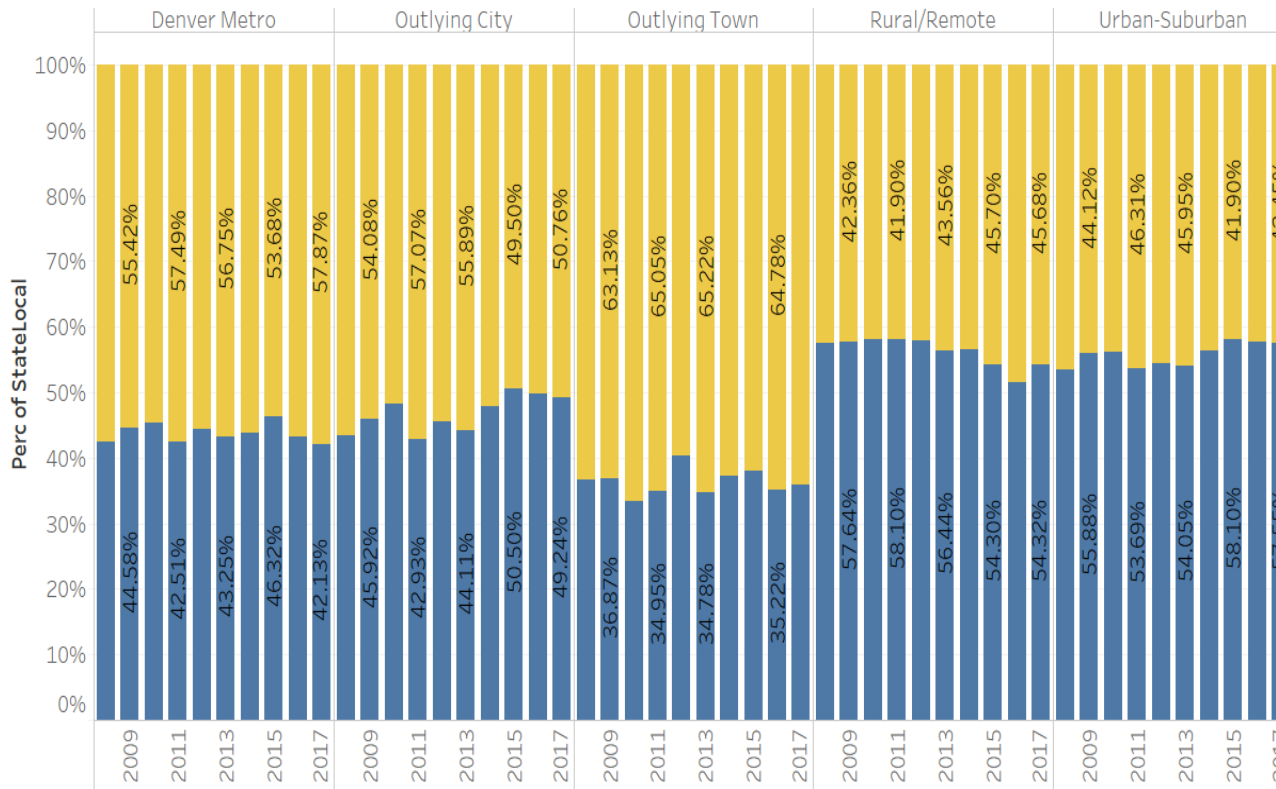
- Increasing revenues from locally voted mill levy overrides beyond Total Program Funding (after Budget Stabilization Factor), categorical program funding, and state grants and awards.

Appendix 5.3c: State & Local Share After Budget Stabilization Factor & Local Mill Levy Overrides, 1993-1994 to 2017-2018



- State Budget Stabilization Factor reduces state share of Total Program Funding.
- Local effort has decreased from an average of 38.1 mills in 1994 to 19.7 mills in 2018.

Appendix 5.4b: Percent of State & Local Revenues by District Setting, 2007-2008 to 2017-2018

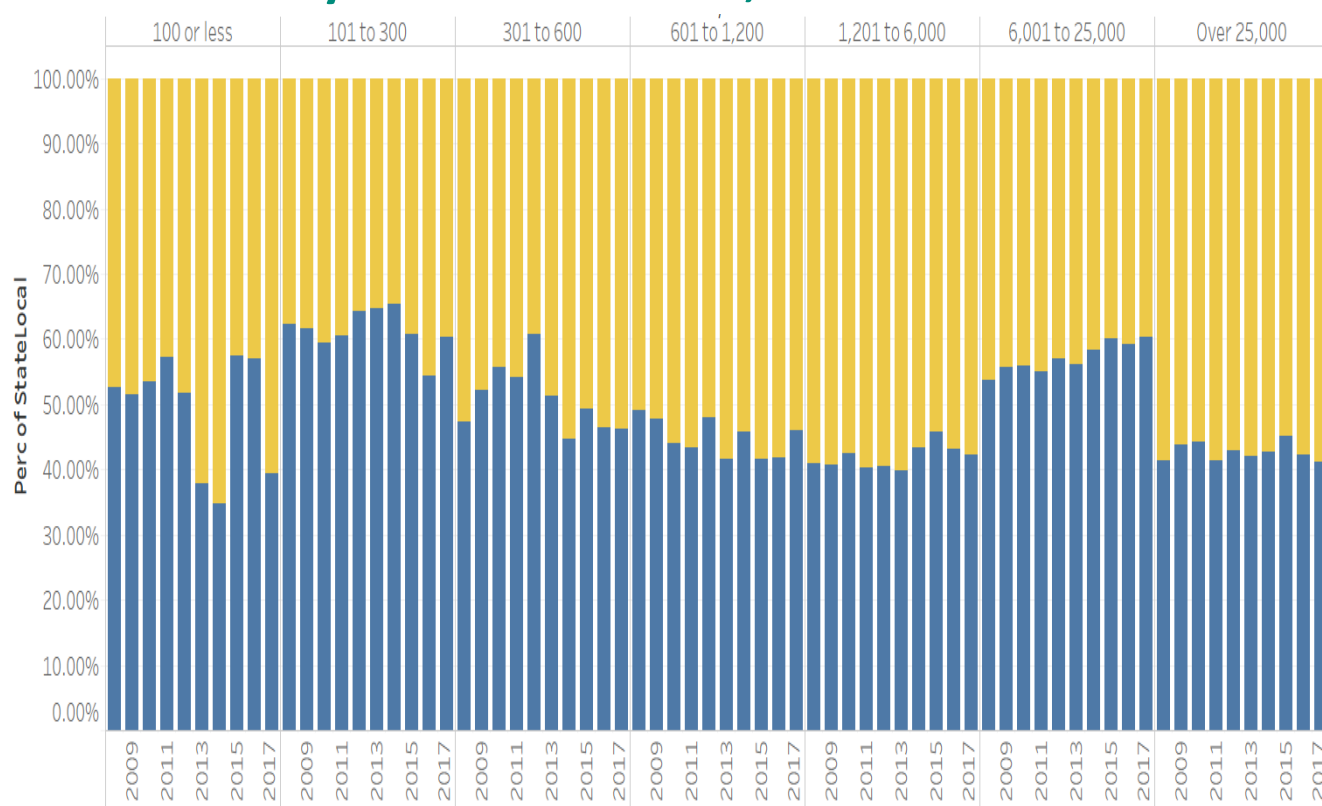


- Districts in Rural/Remote and Urban-Suburban settings have state shares exceeding 50% over time.
- Outlying Town districts have the lowest state share.

* Includes State & Local Revenues for Total Program Funding, Local Mill Levy Overrides, State Categorical Program Funding, & State Grants & Awards.

** Revenues reflect application of Budget Stabilization Factor.

Appendix 5.4c: Percent of State & Local Revenues from All Sources by District Size, 2007-2008 to 2017-2018

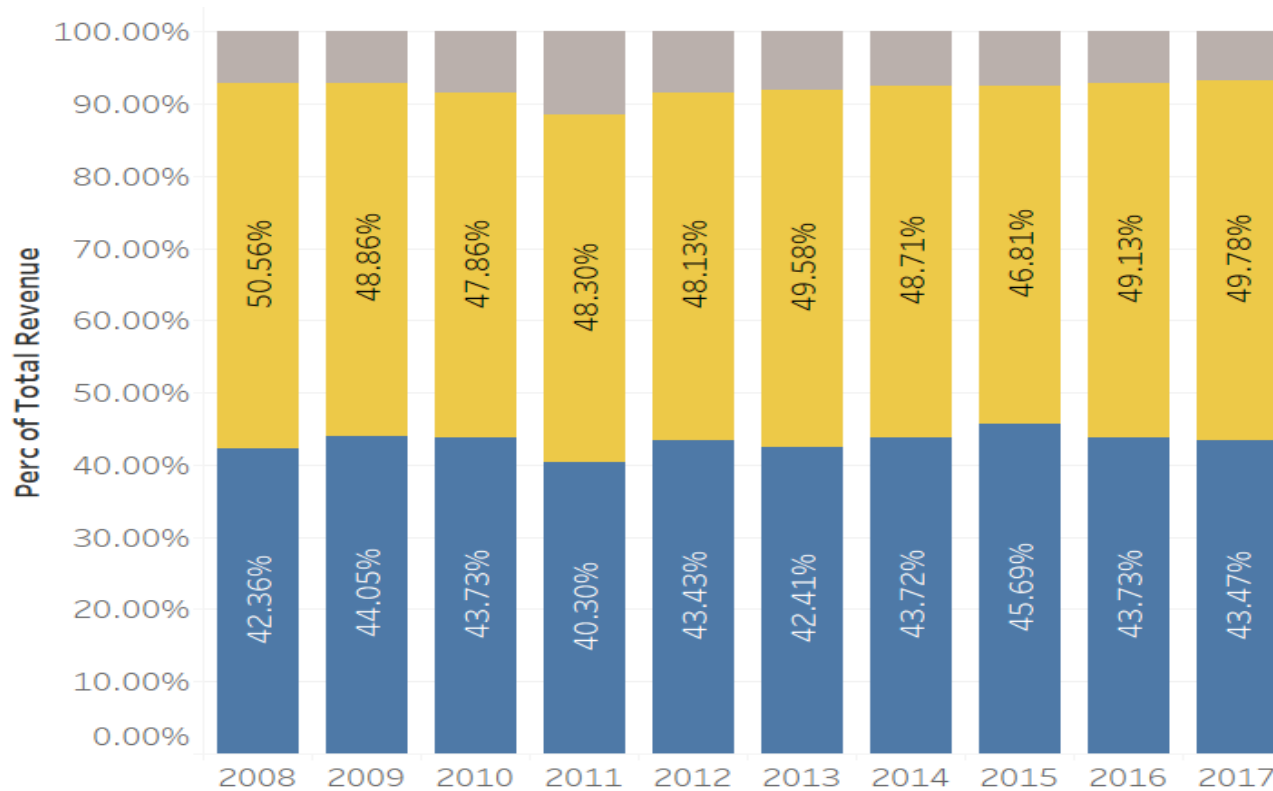


- State contributes more than 50% of operational revenues in school districts with between 101 and 300 students and between 6,001 and 25,000 students.

* Includes State & Local Revenues for Total Program Funding, Local Mill Levy Overrides, & State Categorical Program Funding, & State Grants & Awards.

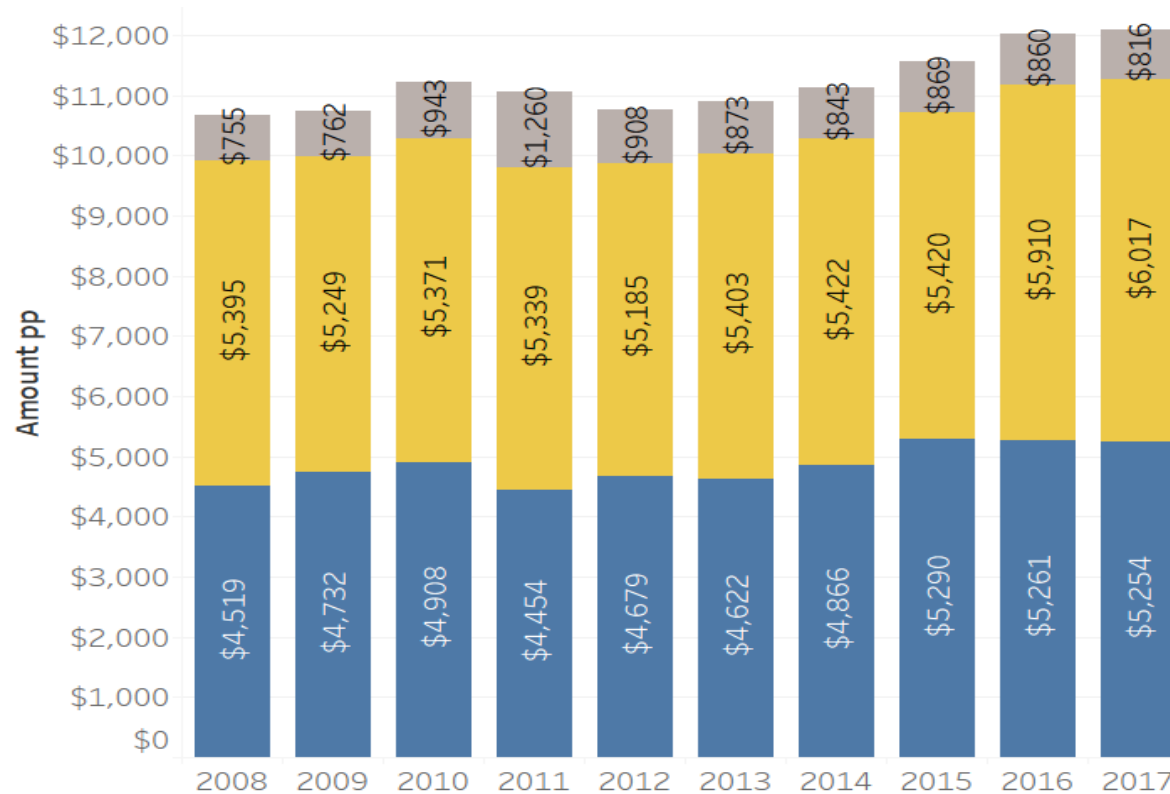
** Revenues reflect application of Budget Stabilization Factor.

Appendix 5.5a: Percent of Total Revenues from Local, State, & Federal Sources, 2007-2008 to 2017-2018



- Local revenues, statewide, accounted for nearly 50% of total school district operating revenues over the last 10 years with State share reduction resulting from Budget Stabilization Factor and Local Mill Levy Overrides.

Appendix 5.5b: Percent Revenues from Local, State, & Federal Sources, 2007-2008 to 2017-2018



- Local revenues per pupil increased 11.5% between 2008 and 2017.
- State revenues per pupil increased 16.3% between 2008 and 2017.

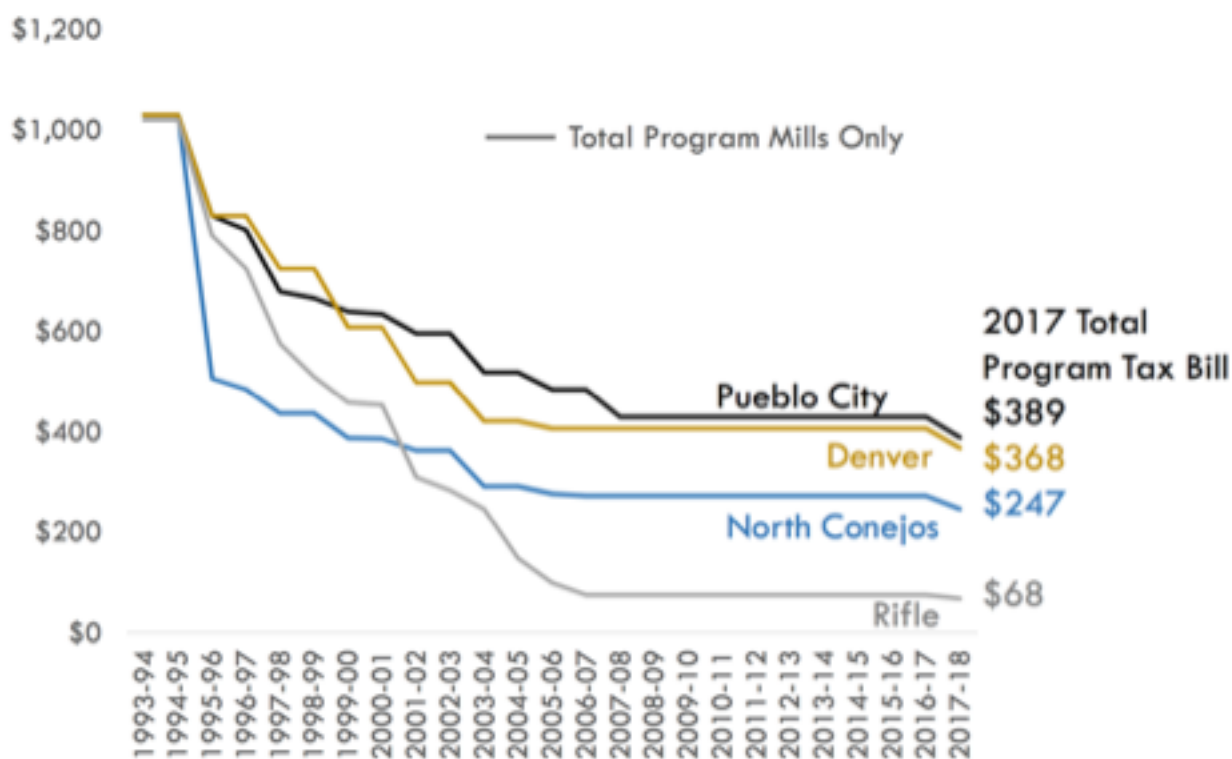


APPENDIX 6: Preliminary evidence to inform assessment and evaluation of Principle 6

**Principle 6: Make the School Finance and Funding System
Transparent and Understandable to Stakeholders**

Last updated June 30, 2018

Appendix 6.0: Property Tax Bill on a \$200,000 Home, 1993-1994 to 2017-2018



- Varying tax efforts toward Total Program Funding resulting from interaction of Gallagher and TABOR amendments.

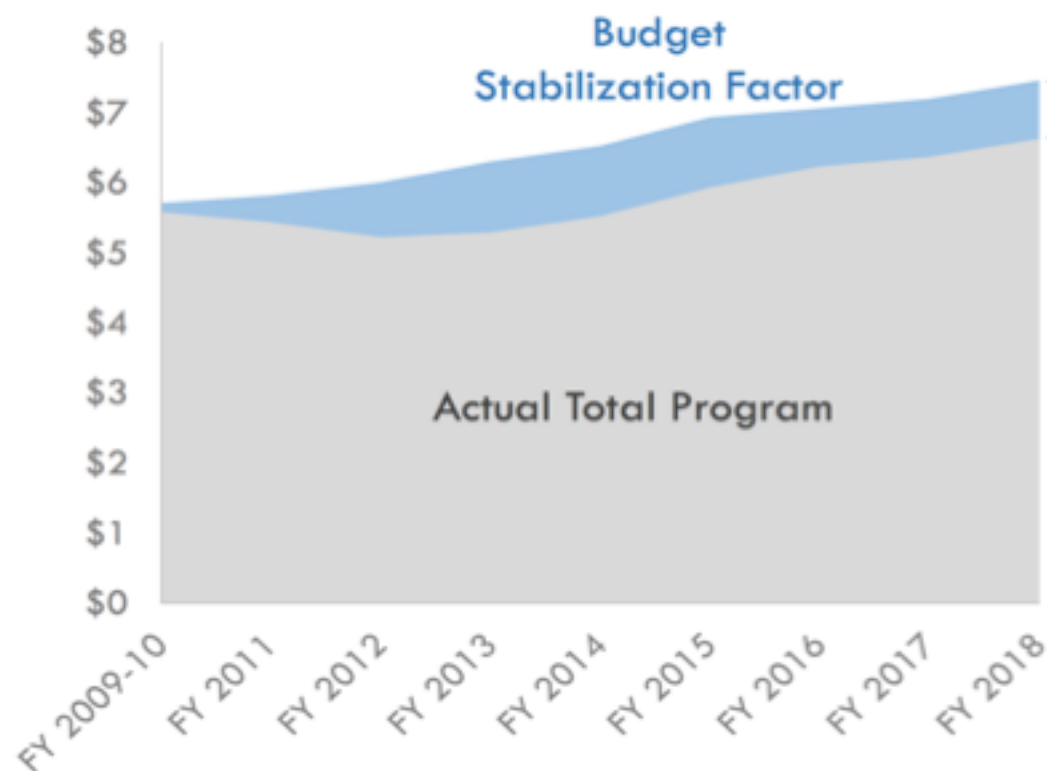


APPENDIX 7: Preliminary evidence to inform assessment and evaluation of Principle 7

Principle 7: Accurately Finance and Fund Learning Needs of Students

Last updated June 30, 2018

Appendix 7.0: Budget Stabilization Factor Applied to Formulaic Total Program Funding, 2009-2010 to 2017-2018



- The budget stabilization factor amounted to \$822.4 million in 2017-18, the difference between actual funded levels and a known value given the state's formulas to generate Total Program Funding.

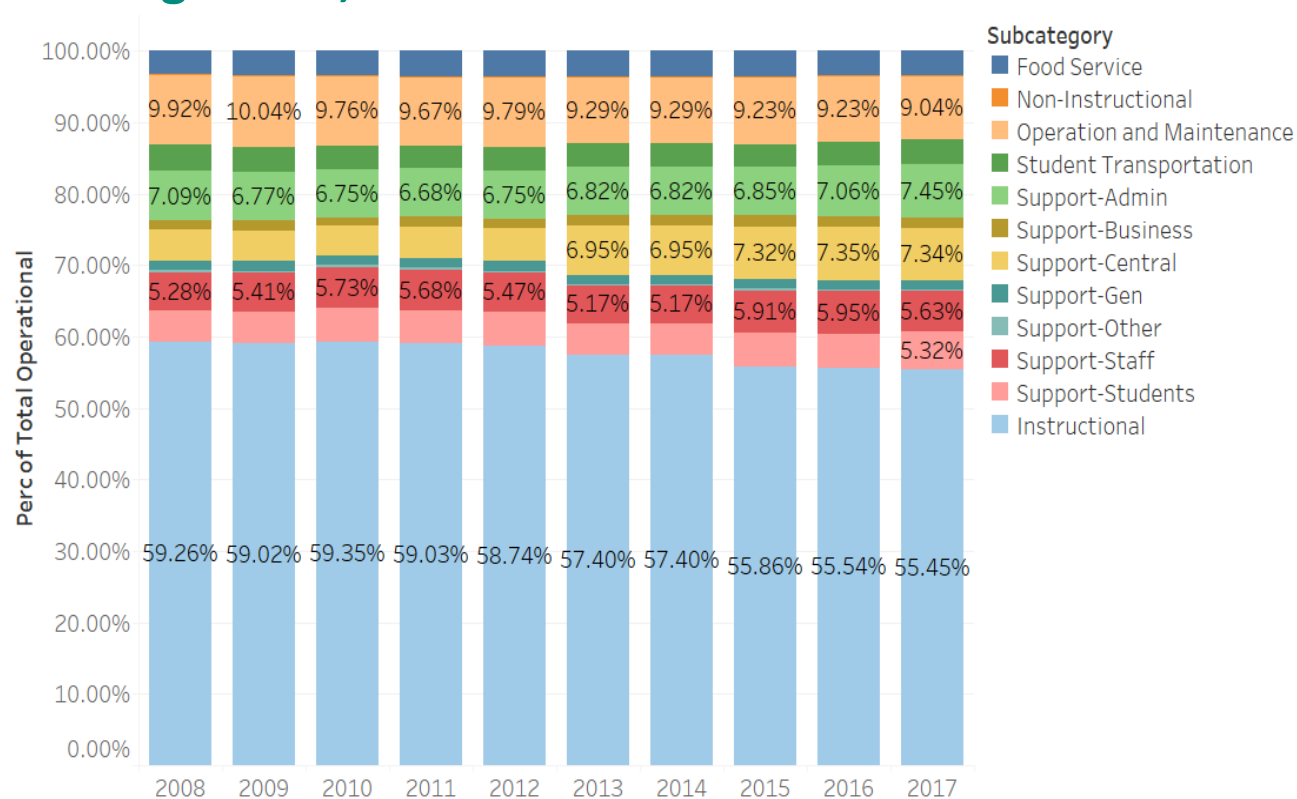


APPENDIX 8: Preliminary evidence to inform assessment and evaluation of Principle 8

Principle 8: Maximize Productivity and Efficiency of Learning Resources

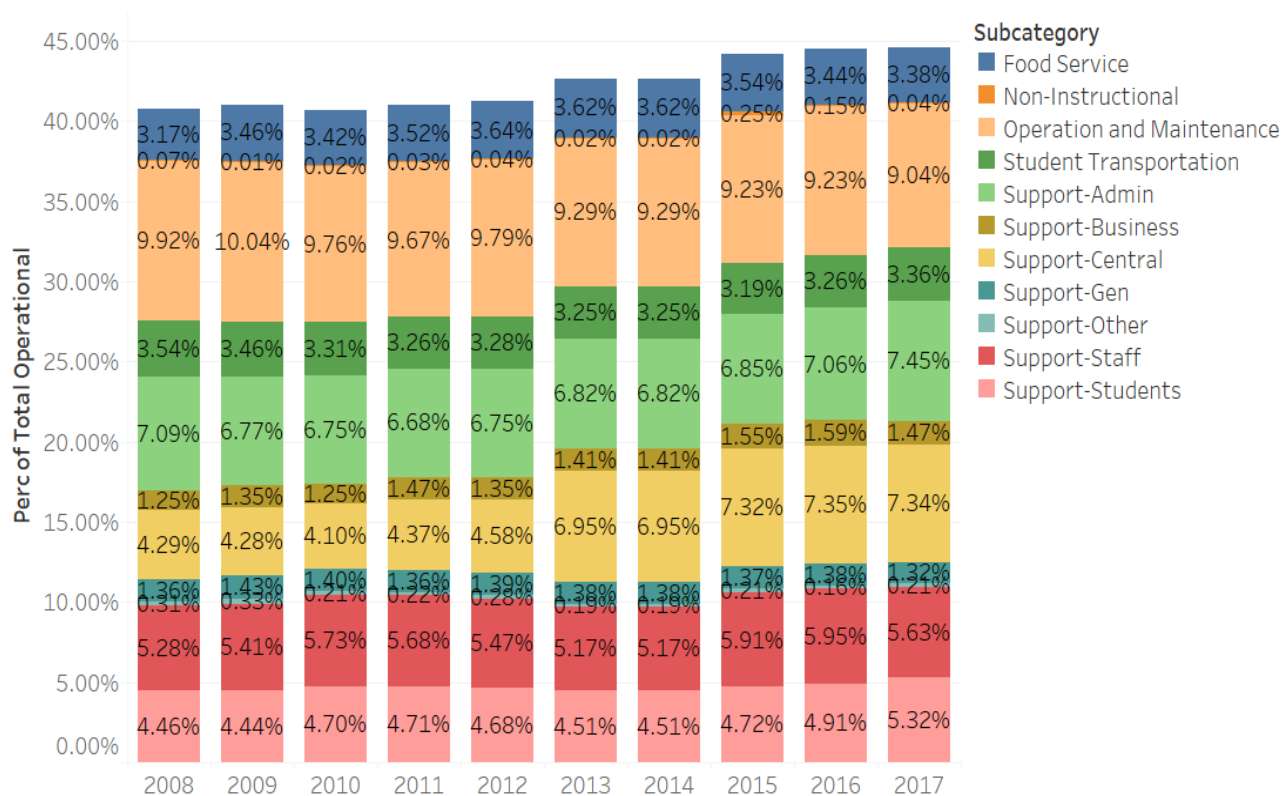
Last updated June 30, 2018

Appendix 8.0a: Statewide Total Operational Expenditures by “Program”, 2007-2008 to 2016-17



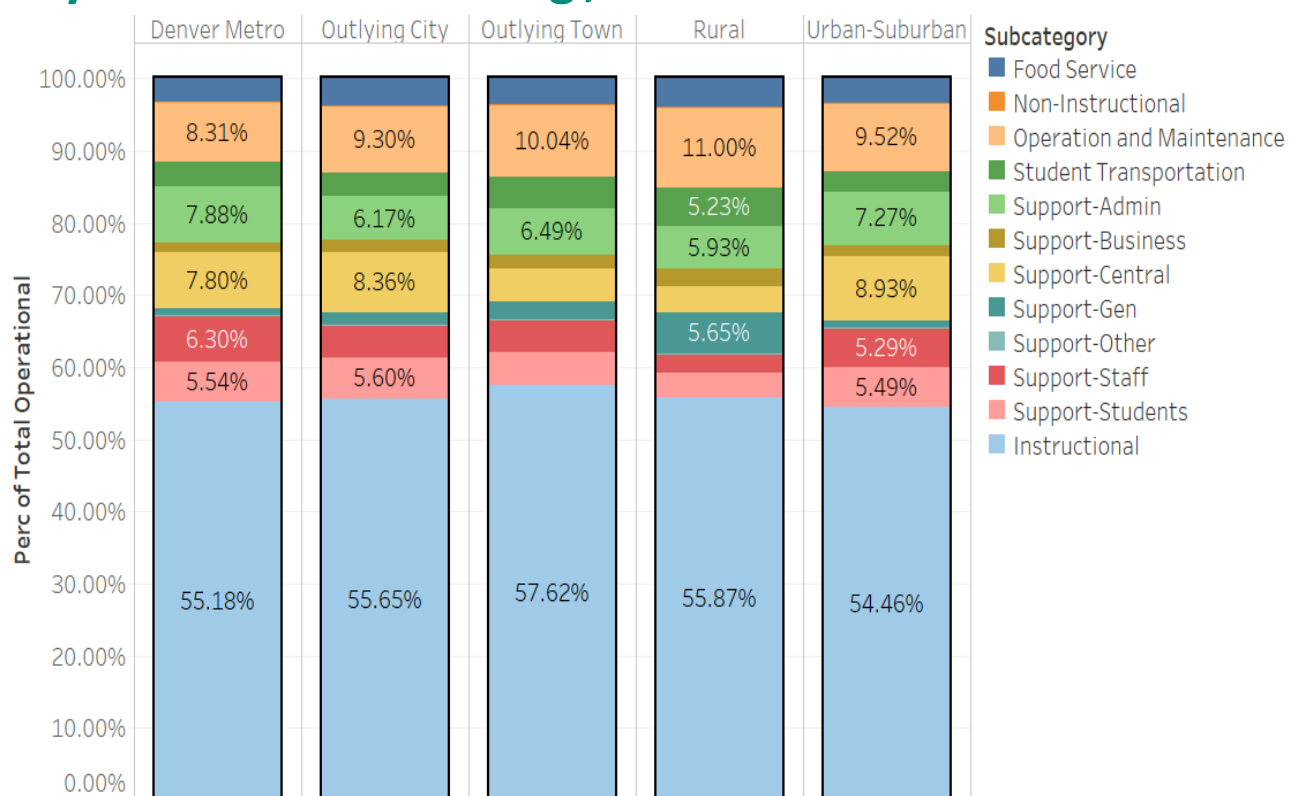
- Slightly less spent statewide on “Instructional” program activities in 2017 than in 2008.

Appendix 8.0b: Statewide Total Operational, Non-Instructional Expenditures by “Program”, 2007-2008 to 2016-2017



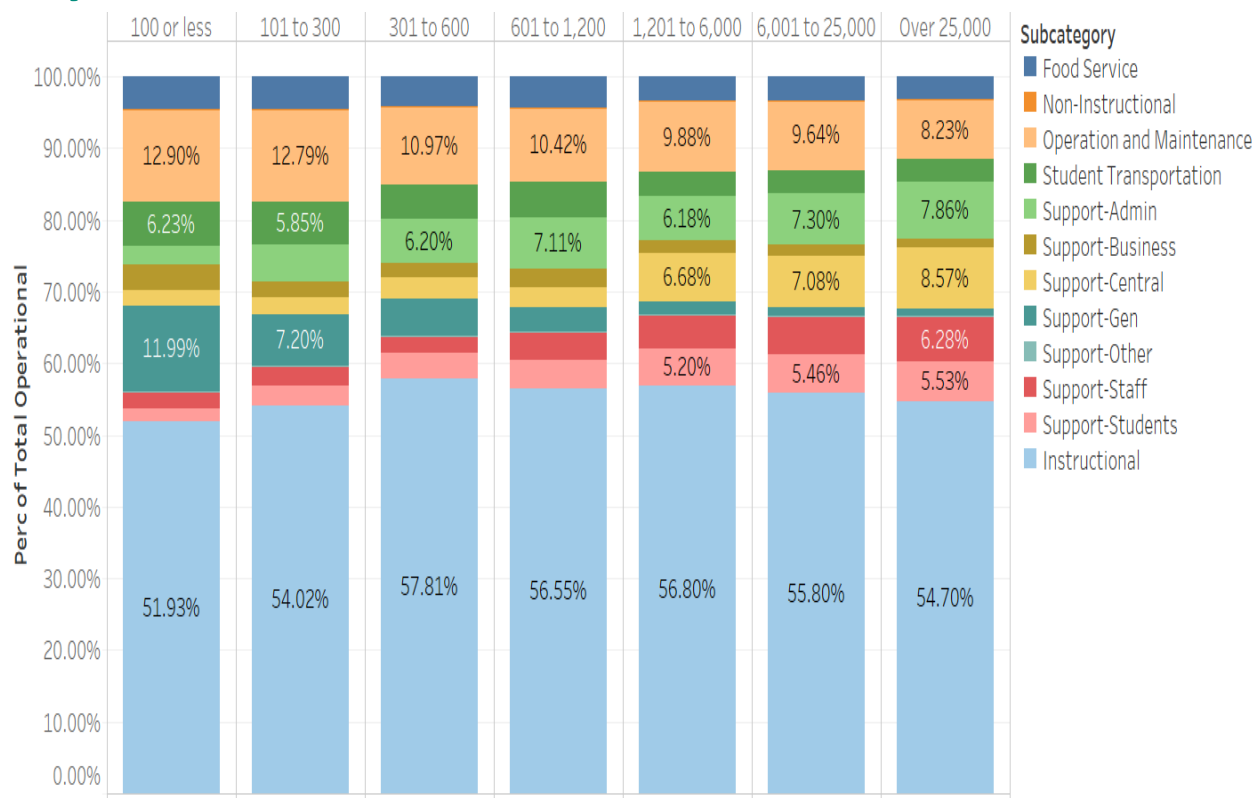
- “Support - Central” program expenditures showed the largest change of 71% between 2008 and 2017.
- “Support– Students” also saw an increase of 0.86 percentage points, or 19%, between 2008 and 2017.
- Student Transportation was a consistent share of districts’ expenditures over the 10 years.

Appendix 8.0c: Total Operational Expenditures by “Program” by District Setting, 2016-2017



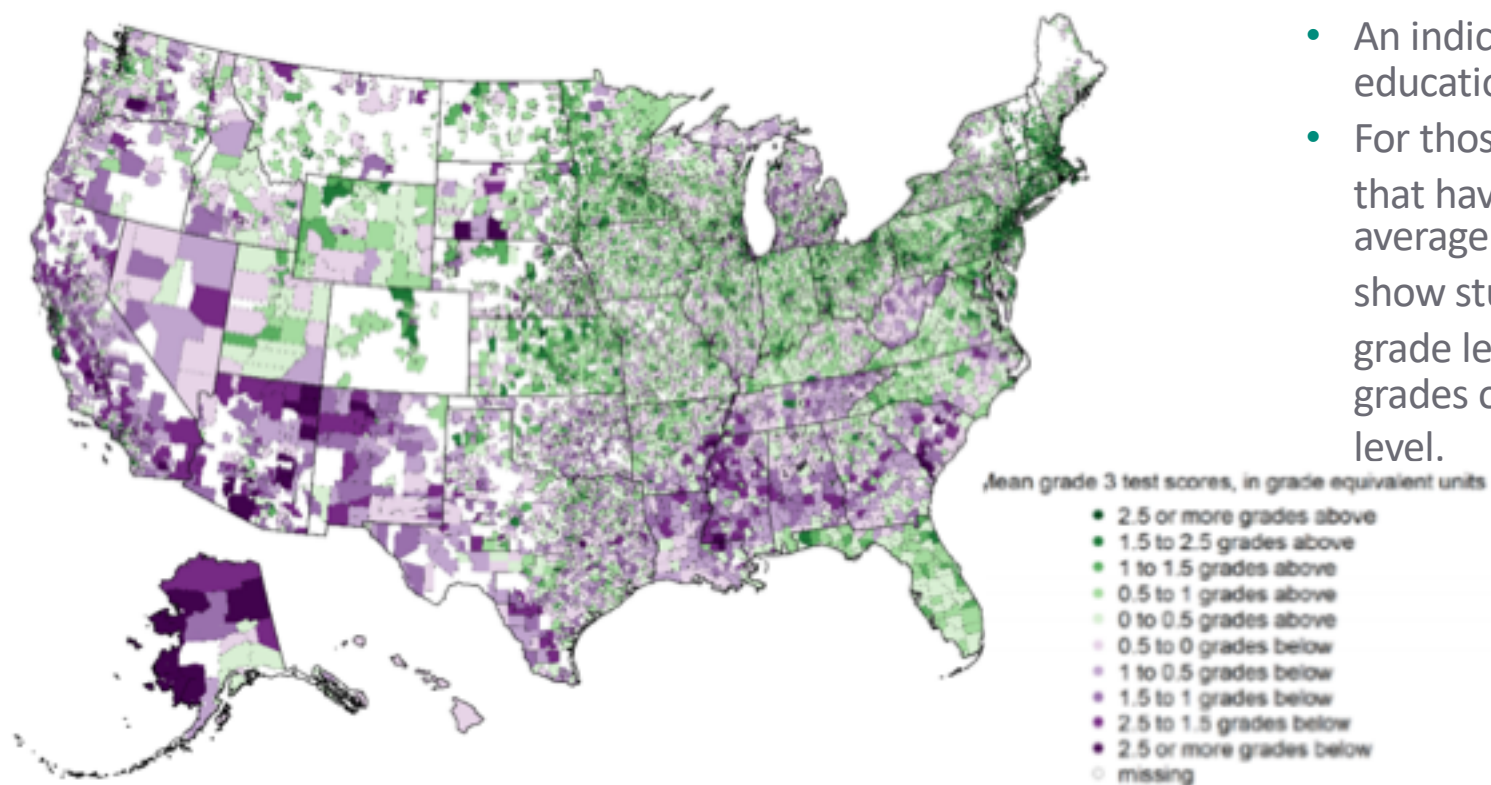
- Similar percentage of expenditures for “Instructional” program activities across district settings.
- Rural/Remote districts also expend larger percentage of operating expenditures for “Support – Gen” than districts in other settings.
- Rural/Remote districts expend larger percentage of operating expenditures for operations and maintenance than districts in other settings.

Appendix 8.0d: Total Operational Expenditures by “Program” by District Size, 2016-2017



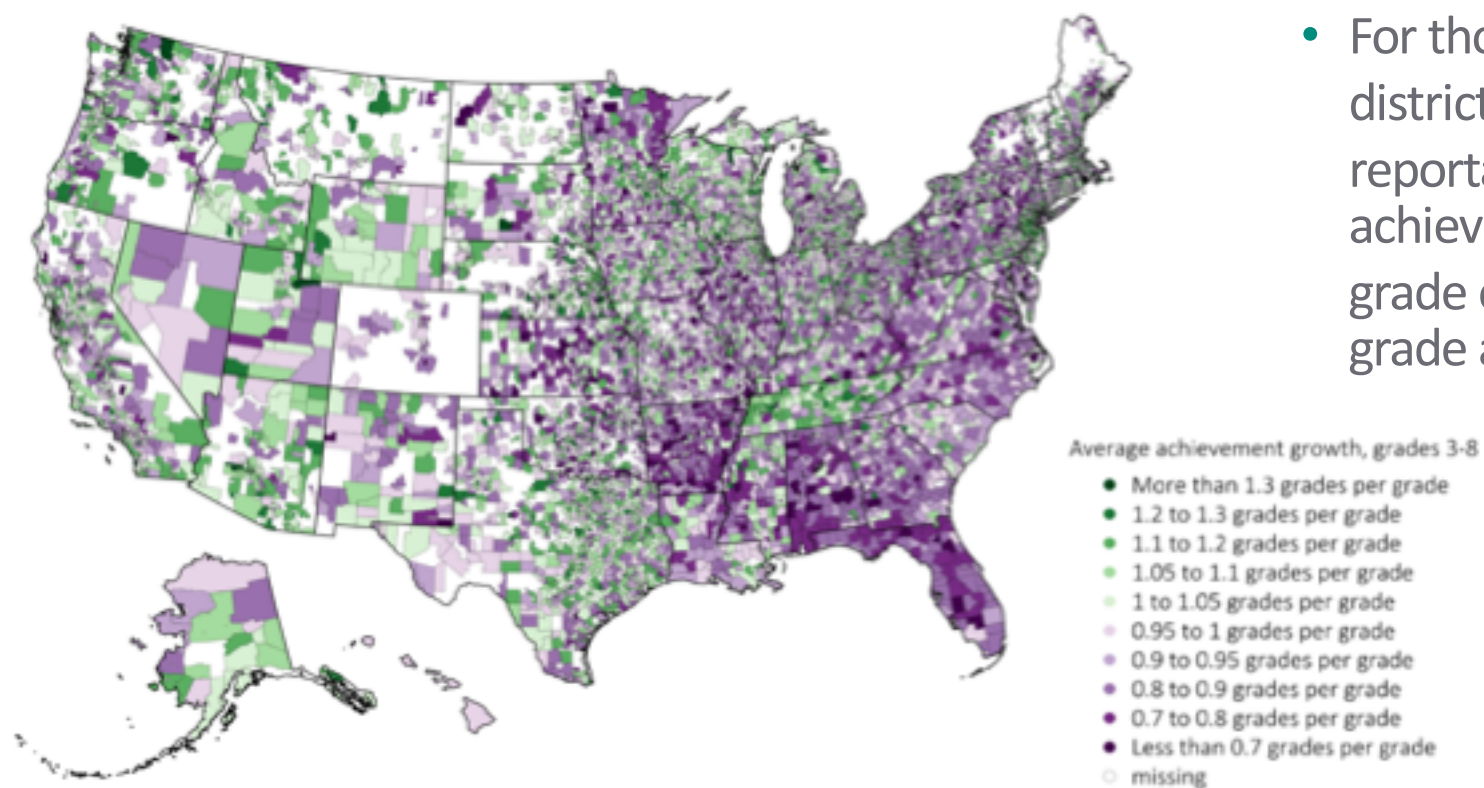
- School districts with 100 students or less expended a lower percentage of operating expenditures on “Instructional” program activities than larger school districts.
- The percentage expended on “Operation and Maintenance” decreases as school districts serve more students.
- Variations in “Support” expenditures: larger school districts expended larger percentage on “Support-Admin” and “Support-Central” than smaller school districts while smaller school districts expended larger percentages on “Support-Gen”.

Appendix 8.1a: Average Third Grade Test Scores (Math & Reading Averaged), US Public School Districts, 2009-2015



- An indicator of early childhood educational opportunity.
- For those Colorado districts that have reportable data, average third grade test scores show students at or above grade level with some being 1.5 grades or more above grade level.

Appendix 8.1a: Average Test Score Growth Rates (Math & Reading Averaged), US Public School Districts, 2009-2015



- For those Colorado school districts that have reportable data, most are achieving 1.0 grades per grade or less between 3rd grade and 8th grade.

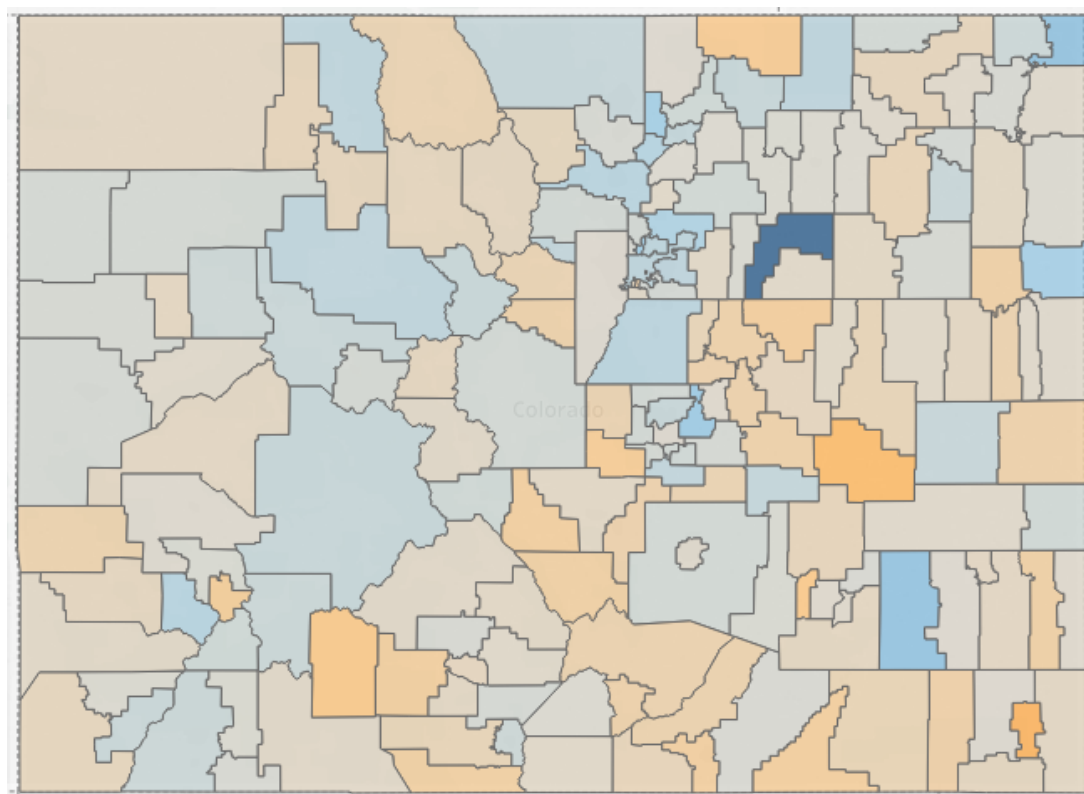


APPENDIX 9: **Preliminary** **evidence to inform** **assessment and** **evaluation of** **Principle 9**

Principle 9: Locally Control Educational Management and Methods

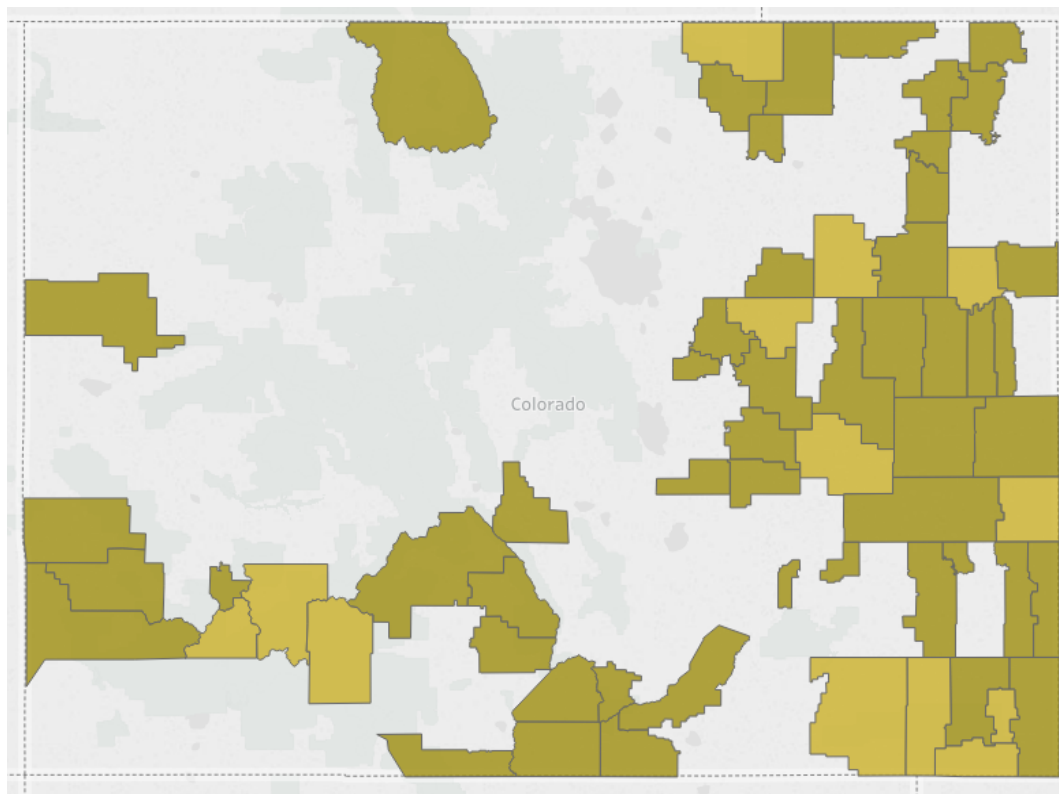
Last updated June 30, 2018

Appendix 9.0a: Distribution of Enrollment Changes Across Colorado Districts, 2007-2008 to 2017-2018



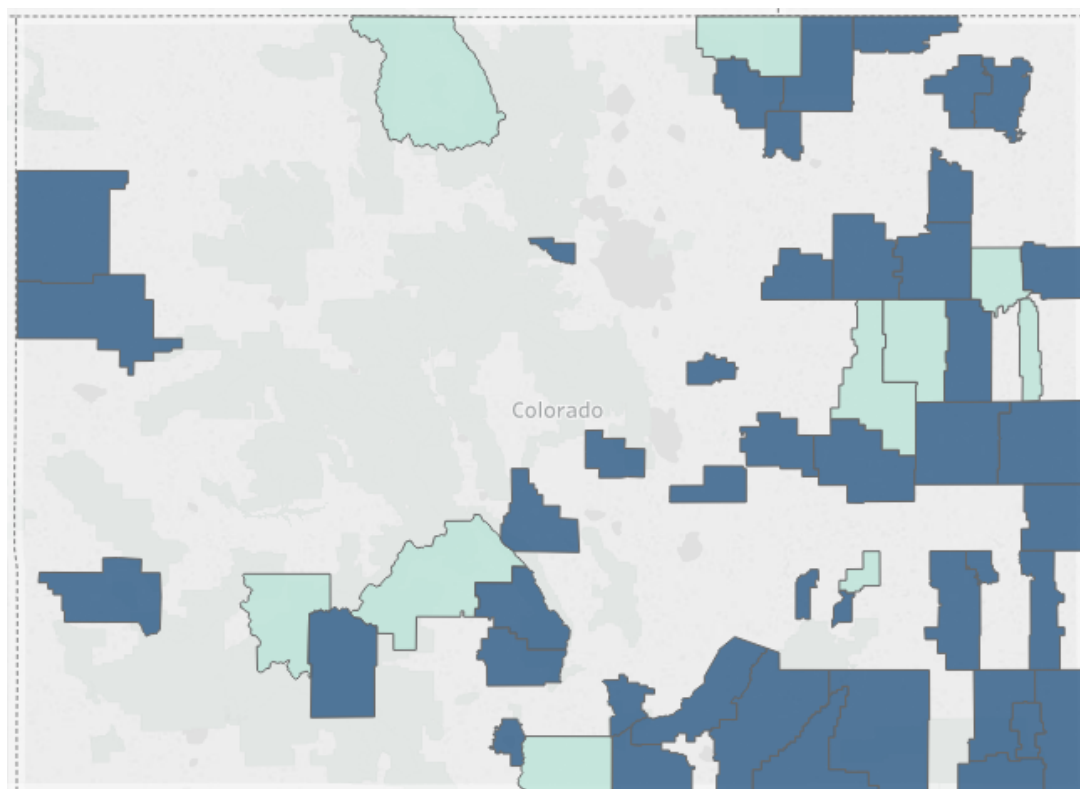
- Organized into 178 school districts that range in enrollment from 4 students (Agate 300) to more than 90,000 students (Denver), and 1 Charter School Institute.
- Statewide enrollment increases does not show the wide variation in enrollment changes across school districts in the state, ranging from a decline of 99% to an increase in 490%.

Appendix 9.0b: Colorado Districts with Fewer Than 300 Students, 2017-2018



- There were 108 school districts designated as Small Rural/Remote in 2018 with “small” being fewer than 1,000 students. This map shows:
 - Distribution of school districts with 100 students or fewer (lighter shade) – 13 school districts serving 745 students.
 - Distribution of school districts with between 101 students and 300 students (darker shade) – 49 school districts serving 9,379 students.
- There were another 39 school districts designated as Rural/Remote with enrollments of 1,028 students (North Conejos RE-1J) to 6,121 students (Windsor RE-4).

Appendix 9.0b: Colorado Districts with One or Two Schools, 2017-2018



- Distribution of school districts with one or two schools, 2018.
 - Nearly one-third (30.3%) of Colorado school districts have one or two schools operating in 2018.
 - 10 school districts have one school (shown in light green).
 - 44 school districts have two schools (shown in dark blue).